FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S GERHARD WEISS INTERVIEWED ON CEMA PROBLEMS

DW021145 [Editorial report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1506 GMT on 26 January 1981 in its 55-minute program "Listeners' Forum," presents Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative of the CEMA, answering questions of GDR radio listeners.

Dealing with a question about the work of the permanent CEMA representative, Weiss explains the setup of CEMA, adding: "I have been the permanent GDR representative to CEMA for about 14 years now, as well as the senior member in the Executive Committee circle." Asked about the GDR's involvement in CEMA, Weiss says that "socialist economic integration" is part of the economic plan, "containing the most important bilateral and multilateral projects of integration" which are being constantly controlled. He goes on to say: "The 1981 plan is orientated to the further development of our cooperation as a decisive prerequisite for the stable economic and social development of the GDR." Important trade agreements have been concluded with important countries, particularly the Soviet Union, "to safeguard the basic needs of our economy with regard to important raw materials, such as crude oil, natural gas, steel and so on."

Weiss explains that "such important projects exist not only with regard to the Soviet Union but also with other countries. Socialist economic integration contains work on a nickel project involving Cuba as well as citrus fruit processing and other projects with Cuba.

Asked about the GDR's foreign trade involvement with CEMA, Weiss says: "Last year it was 70 percent and this year it will also be 70 percent." CEMA countries are the most important trade partners and the situation will remain as it is. He adds: "The foreign trade increase with socialist brother countries results in part from such agreements as the one on specialization and cooperation. Some 50 percent of machine-building products exported by the GDR to the brother countries results from such an agreement on specialization and cooperation, which is an important prerequisite for foreign trade increase in the years to come."

A listener wants to know how many specialization and cooperation agreements have been concluded by the GDR within CEMA. Weiss says he does not know the exact figure and that the number of agreements does not matter. "Several hundred agreements have been concluded in various fields, with the majority involving machine-building, chemistry, electrotechnology and some agreements involving light industry. The main export of the GDR involves machine-building, namely 60 percent; and half of this involves specialized cooperation production with CEMA brother countries. Long-term agreements must exist in such fields as shipbuilding." A renovation of the entire offer of machine tools is scheduled to take place up to 1985.

Answering a question about CEMA cooperation with regard to raw materials and fuel, Weiss says that cooperation mainly deals with "safeguarding the raw materials and fuel demands of our brother countries. The Soviet Union is naturally the most important partner for us and the other countries as well. We have concluded important agreements with the Soviet Union for 1981 and up to 1985. This involves, for example, some 19 million tons of crude oil a year, some 6.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas and so on." We must make efforts in individual countries to exploit reserves, and "in our country this involves soft coal as the most important energy source of the GDR as well as the most important raw material for the chemical industry, such as carbochemistry."

As regards targets in this respect, Weiss says that better exploitation of raw materials is one of the main aims for the years to come, as well as economization of energy, which means the rational use of raw materials.

A listener wants to know about the peaceful use of nuclear energy by CEMA countries. Weiss says: "Well, it is a fact that we cannot fully solve our energy supply problems with classic fuels. It is a trend in the whole world, and it is simply logical to exploit the peaceful use of nuclear energy for the production of electropower. Peaceful use of nuclear energy must be seen in a much wider framework such as, for example, in the fields of medicine, examination methods, material tests and so on. Equipment which works on the basis of nuclear energy does exist and we call all that the peaceful use and application of nuclear energy. A special CEMA commission exists in the field where these methods are being worked out, and jointly tested and where application is being stipulated."

Another listener wants to know about GDR responsiblity for the CEMA program of nuclear powerplant production.

Weiss replies: "Well, the greatest program that has been concluded in past years involving specialization and cooperation is naturally the nuclear powerplant program. All countries are more or less involved to a different extent. The main burden is naturally carried by the Soviet Union, including the entire scientific preparatory work. The CSSR is very much involved. We are involved with regard to transport technology equipment and special fittings; we develop heavy machine construction capacities in this connection." Weiss adds: "We know today what nuclear powerplants will be built in individual countries up to 1990, and the conceptions for the next period are naturally being worked out now."

Asked about GDR crude oil imports, Weiss says: "Some 19 million tons a year come from the Soviet Union, which means a total of 95 million tons in the next 5 years." As regards the location of raw materials in the USSR, Weiss points out that considerable crude oil and gas resources can be opened up behind the Ural Mountains. "There lie 90 percent of the known oil, coal and gas resources of the Soviet Union, as well as timber and metals. The geographic location of these resources shows that more effort must be made than was necessary for example, in Baku or the Ural basin. The climatic conditions are very hard and the depth of the resources is great. All this contains infrastructural problems. Roads, transport facilities and towns must be built there," says Weiss, adding that "these facts entail higher, much higher expenditures than it was the case before." Transport distances will be much longer and all the means of CEMA countries must be used more rationally, their resources must be exploited in a more rational way. Energy must be conserved in machine construction and technological processes. "That is always cheaper than opening up new energy resources." Commenting on soft coal mining, Weiss stresses that "conditions for the mining of soft coal do not improve. The overlay shelf is becoming greater so that the ratio between coal and shelf is worse than it was before."

Another listener wants to know how such integration serves the welfare of people directly. Weiss says that there are long-term target programs on industrial consumer goods cooperation and agricultural target programs which serve the populace. "The industrial consumer goods target program contains clothing, fabrics, shoes and raw materials supply; after all, we import more than 80,000 tons of cotton from the Soviet Union every year. That is an important basis for our textile industry." Cooperation exists in the field of machinery equipment for the light and food industries. "The GDR is particularly involved in the field of textile machines. Cooperation exists in the field of radio technology consumer goods; we are particularly involved in research and development work for color television sets, recorders and so on. There is also cooperation in the field of household appliances, such as refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and other modern conveniences." As a whole, all countreis can profit from our coordinated experiences. Effective bilateral GDR-USSR cooperation exists in the field of photographic equipment, such as films, and household products, where we exchange our experiences and exploit the capacities between us, says Weiss.

Asked about the increase of the gross national product of CEMA countries, Weiss points out that compared with 1950, the national income increased in 1979 some 7.8 fold; in capitalist industrial states it increased about 2.3 fold. Industrial production of CEMA countries in the same period increased about 12 fold; in capitalist countries industrial production increased about 4 fold. As regards the world's oil production; Weiss says that the Soviet Union produces about 30 percent. USSR industrial production within the CEMA system is about 70 percent.

As regards GDR-CSSR cooperation; Weiss points out that about 200 contracts exist on cooperation and specialization; this cooperation involves about 40 percent of the mutual goods exchanged. The most important field of cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR is olifin processing; there is also close cooperation in the fields of agricultural machines, coal gasification and rationalized soft coal production.

A listener wants to know whether any progress has been achieved with regard to CEMA relations with the EEC. Weiss says that "unfortunately no progress was achieved although we have always signaled our preparedness. A letter was recently written by the Executive Committee chairman to the chairman of the European Council. We are prepared to carry on negotiations. I believe that there will be negotiations again, but that does not depend only on our good will, which we have demonstrated several times."

As regards cooperation with Iraq, Weiss says that the foreign trade turnover of CEMA countries with Iraq was increased 2.4 fold in 4 years. The GDR is participating in the construction of a cement plant in Iraq.

Asked about standardization, Weiss says: "Standardization is an extremely important chapter of our cooperation. A CEMA system of standards exists between interested countries. Some 2,700 such standards have been confirmed up to 1980. The GDR has taken over 2,000 of them in line with its production structure. Some 600 have been bindingly introduced into the GDR economy. Weiss goes on to say: "These standards are orientated to a high technical level and to a high economization of materials."

Answering a question about long-term CEMA target programs, Weiss points out: "target programs containing more than 300 tasks and projects are based on 120 multilateral agreements. I just want to name a few in order to demonstrate the volume. It has been agreed to develop a power grid and plants will be set up for fodder protein production." From the USSR come energy-intensive products which are being exchanged and paid for with products of the GDR chemical industry. There is the 'nickel-Cuba' agreement--which has been mentioned repeatedly. All these are just individual examples of the many tasks within the framework of the long-term target programs of our countries.

BRIEFS

CEMA CONSULTATION IN PRAGUE--An international scientific consultation on the theme "The Generalization of Experience from the Coordination of the CEMA Member Countries' Plans for 1981-85 in Connection With Implementing Long-Range Target Cooperation Plans," began in Prague on 20 January. The consultation is being attended by representatives of CEMA's scientific and research institutes, the International Investment Bank and the CEMA Secretariat. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

HEAD OF HUNGARIAN CSCE DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

LD010002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 81

[From the "168 House--Political Magazine" program]

[Text] After a week's recess, the conference dealing with the issues of European security and cooperation is continuing its work in the Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital of Madrid. The work of the second stage of the conference focuses on the problems of disarmament. The following is a telephone interview which Zsolt Szalai held with Janos Petran, the head of the Hungarian delegation.

[Begin recording] [Question] It is often said that even if the future of detente is not decided in Madrid, the conference can be regarded as a kind of thermometer. Using this simile, what is the temperature at present in the Spanish capital, in the conference hall? Is it colder or warmer than in December, before the recess.

[Answer] Speaking briefly, I would say that the temperature here is the same as in the world in general.

[Question] The first statements--I am here referring to the words of the heads of the Soviet and Polish delegations--have confirmed that the socialist participants regard the reaching of a decision to begin military detente in Europe as the most important consideration. This purpose is served by the Polish proposal, according to which a conference on military detente and disarmament would be held this year in Warsaw. There are similar suggestions put forward by France, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Romania. I would like to ask you to outline the differences between these proposals and those factors which might make the acceptance of the various proposals questionable.

[Answer] If a decision were reached at the Madrid conference concerning the holding of such a conference, that would mean the opening of a new phase in European political relations. We, together with our allies and friends, consider that the proposals put forward by the Polish delegation are the most suited to achieve this end. The Polish proposals are first and foremost realistic. They envisage the realization of the various measures in stages, moving step by step from the simple ones to the more significant measures. The Polish proposals are democratic because they do not adopt a position on all the questions of detail, thus leaving open the possibility for the discussion of proposals which have been put forward or might be put forward by other participants, and for the possibility of these being included in the agreements to be worked out. The Polish proposals unconditionally respect the sovereignty of the participant states, their equal rights, and they are democratic in that they do not raise any preconditions for the convening of the conference. That is a very important factor.

[Question] Let me interrupt here: Does this mean that the other proposals, the French for example, put forward preconditions of this sort?

[Answer] Yes, there are certain elements which are seen as preconditions not only by their authors but also by others.

[Question] Can you give an example?

[Answer] Well, for example, these should be verifiable, should be of an obligatory character, and should also contain stipulations as regards the scope of the measures; they would like to make decisions on these issues already at this state, in connection with the convening of the conference.

[Question] If I am correct this is contained in the French proposals; this is to some extent--no, not to some extent but completely--contrary to the Helsinki Final Act, which formulated recommendations rather than decisions of an obligatory nature.

[Answer] Yes, that is quite right. The Polish proposals are also very careful to ensure that the conference should not be directed against the interests of third states and should not impede the disarmament negotiations carried out at other forums. This is also very important. Although the Polish proposals form a complete whole, the socialist countries backing them are giving careful study to the other proposals put forward on this subject as well. The proposals put forward by the Yugoslav and Swedish delegations contain, in our opinion, numerous positive elements which could be used.

I tell you quite frankly, the source of the greatest difficulties for us is the fact that certain people are endeavoring to set preconditions for the convening of this extremely important conference. We cannot undertake to make decisions in Madrid at this point in time, in advance; to become burdened with questions which do not belong here, on fundamental issues of substance on which the conference to be held must itself decide.

[Question] In other words, Madrid would essentially assume the functions of that conference.

[Answer] In any case, if it were to deal with these issues, the Madrid conference would turn into a very lengthy meeting. It would also mean that one group of countries would find itself in a disadvantageous position with respect to the other group and this would also harm the balance of interests.

[Question] Will the American and British practice of calling to account, which characterized the first stage of the conference here in Madrid, continue? This was far from constructive. I ask this question because, although the second stage is devoted to new proposals, nonetheless the head of the American delegation in his speech on Tuesday basically continued the same old practice.

[Answer] As regards the Western conduct in general which we are now experiencing I can say that in their statements a very high proportion of the delegations have adopted the position that the conference should be successful and, what is more, that it should be the most successful of the conferences held so far. Naturally, however, whether this will be so depends not on words but rather on the willingness of our partners to take certain actions.

Let me mention here that according to our agenda the detailed discussions on the realization of the Helsinki Final Act have ended. Certain people endeavored to use this opportunity to go into questions which certainly do not belong to the sphere of other states; they used the opportunity to voice accusations against the socialist countries in a propagandist spirit. That state of the conference has ended but this does not mean that certain delegations will not continue to endeavor to bring up, in an accusatory style, the events in Afghanistan or alleged problems concerning the realization of human rights. These endeavors, these accusations have always received a definite answer, rejection, from the representatives of the socialist countries. Despite this, I cannot deny that these occurrences do not contribute to the creation of an atmosphere at the conference which is necessary for successful work.

[Question] You said in a statement in last Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG that the Hungarian delegation has prepared itself for effective work and will do everything possible for success. Do you think that once again the clock will have to be stopped in the Madrid conference hall, say on 15 March when in principle the conference is to end?

[Answer] The post of chairman is held by the representatives of the participant states in turn, following the order of the French alphabet. I can already say that the plenary session on the afternoon of 15 March will not be chaired by me. However, whoever the chairman will be, there will be no need to stop the clocks in the conference hall because the meeting itself will decide on the question of when to end the conference.

The participants, according to the agenda, must make every endeavor to reach agreement by 5 March concerning the final communique. The possibility remains open for the conference to prolong its work in order to avoid coming under the pressure of time or the pressure of some predetermined closing date. Should this happen, I should imagine the listeners of "168 Hours" will be informed about this. [end recording]

CSSR PROPOSES RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE CLOSURE

LD302318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continued in Madrid today with discussions in working commissions. A broad-ranging discussion was conducted in a commission dealing with humanitarian issues. The Czechoslovak representative in this commission is Dr Rudolf Kozusnik, deputy head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting, who has been asked to the microphone by our special correspondent in Madrid, Zdenek (Kacut):

[Begin Kozusnik recording] During the first stage of the Madrid meeting, the socialist countries succeeded in proving that they are fulfilling the Final Act in all its areas, including the area of the Third Basket. For instance, the humanitarian approach of Czechoslovakia in reuniting divided families, in particular, returning children to parents who had left them irresponsibly, has been appreciated by a number of Western delegations. The delegations of the socialist countries have pointed out that the possibility of international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere is, in itself, one of the distinctive results of the policy of relaxation, without which the further all-round, successful development of humanitarian cooperation is unthinkable.

Our delegation has proposed, together with the Soviet delegation, the closing down of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. We proceed from the premise that the sphere of information in the Final Act is understood as a means of increasing confidence between nations, as a means to the mutual understanding of various aspects of the life of other states. This concept presupposes a bilateral exchange of information, its solidity and truthfulness. The activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is in sharp variance with the principles of the Final Act, since it does not contribute in any way to gaining truthful knowledge and understanding of various aspects of the life of other countries. [end recording]

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU030922 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Feb (BTA)--At yesterday's plenary sitting of the Madrid meeting the deputy-head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Stefan Staikov, made a comprehensive speech on the key proposals made by Bulgaria and the other socialist countries during the first stage of the meeting.

After expressing regret at the attempts of a narrow circle of delegates to replace the construvtive spirit of the discussions with fruitless polemics, the Bulgarian representative pointed out that the work on these proposals is a complicated and responsible process which can end in achieving mutually advantageous and acceptable agreements only in case all participants show realism and political goodwill.

The question of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is the principal issue of the Madrid meeting, underlined Mr Staikov, referring to the proposals of many countries containing these ideas.

He expressed immediately afterwards Bulgaria's deep confidence that the Polish proposal supported by the socialist states corresponds the best to this idea. He said that this proposal is realistic and promising; that it is remarkable with a broad and open approach and is based on the unconditional respect for the sovereignty of the participating states.

The Bulgarian representative noted that the Swedish and the Yugoslav proposals on this issue also have positive elements and expressed the readiness of the Bulgarian delegation to proceed seeking common grounds with the position expressed in the French proposal.

The Bulgarian delegation assessed positively the discussion of many economic, scientific, technological and environmentalist proposals.

The Bulgarian envoy assessed the Polish-Soviet proposal for calling an all-European conference on energy problems as especially timely.

Dwelling on the socialist proposals concerning the humanitarian and other spheres, the deputy-head of the Bulgarian delegation underlined their realism and strict coordination with the spirit and intent of the Helsinki Final Act. Along with this, he noted the positive aspects in the proposals of many other countries. The speaker stated, however, that in the proposals made by some Western states the problems have been posed one-sidedly, that the significance of certain aspects of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere has been exaggerated without paying due attention to the role of governments in this respect.

The Bulgarian representative reaffirmed in conclusion the determination of his delegation to proceed seeking mutually acceptable formulations on the basis of all proposals, aimed at strengthening security and development of European cooperation.

POLISH DELEGATE DISCUSSES MBFR SESSION IN VIENNA

AU021550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 81 p 7

[Andrzej Rayzacher dispatch: "The 23d Round of Vienna Negotiations Has Begun"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP, Vienna--THE 23D ROUND OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AMONG 19 COUNTRIES FROM THE WARSAW PACT AND NATO ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE BEGIN IN VIENNA ON THURSDAY. AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK OF POLAND AND AMBASSADOR WILEM DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK OF THE NETHERLANDS MADE SPEECHES AT THE SESSION. AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER THE SESSION, AMBASSADOR STRULAK RECALLED THE CONCILIATORY INITIATIVES MADE LAST YEAR BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND SAID THAT IF THE WEST WOULD RESPOND, THOSE INITIATIVES WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO START WORK ON AN ACCORD ON THE FIRST STAGE OF REDUCTIONS OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, BEGINNING WITH THE ISSUES ABOUT WHICH VIEWS ARE CLOSE. In turn, that would make it possible to solve such disputed problems as the data on the numerical strength of troops and the means by which the post-reduction levels of the armies maintained by the two alliances in Central Europe can be controlled.

T. Strulak drew attention to the mutual connection between the progress in the Vienna negotiations and the results of other disarmament negotiations in Europe. Such progress would encourage a European conference on military detente and disarmament. During the Madrid-80 meeting, Poland proposed that such a conference be held.

FOR THE FUTURE OF DETENTE 1981 MAY BE OF DECISIVE SIGNIFICANCE. IN THE PRESENT COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION POLAND AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE FOR MAINTAINING AND PROMOTING ALL THE CHANNELS BY WHICH TALKS ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT CAN BE CONTINUED AND FOR OPENING UP NEW CHANNELS IF NECESSARY, T. STRULAK STRESSED.

HE ALSO SAID THAT POLAND AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE UNCHANGEABLY INTERESTED IN A VIENNA ACCORD. Last year they put forward crucial proposals on three occasions, initiated exchanges of updated military data and made proposals on the first-stage reductions, which would affect Soviet and American troops in central Europe. They also presented constructive ideas on the means of control and supervision.

If the west is serious about the first accord, then--responding to the socialist countries' flexibility--it should agree to begin work on such an accord in the areas in which there is a similarity of views. That will make it possible to solve more difficult problems, including the disputed issue of the data on the numerical strength of the socialist countries' armed forces in the sphere of reductions.

Replying to questions from the floor on the impact Ronald Reagan's Presidency will have on the Vienna negotiations, T. Strulak pointed to the sweeping context within which the negotiations had started. All participants wanted to lower the threshold of military confrontation in central Europe and to create more stable conditions in the area. We think that both sides, including the United States, which has played a great role in the Vienna negotiations, continue to be interested in that issue.

As for the position of Ronald Reagan's administration, we are waiting. We expect that that position will soon become quite clear and we are convinced that progress in negotiations is in the interest of all participants.

The Western spokesman was asked the same question and said that the new U.S. administration should be allowed time to define its position on the Vienna negotiations.

THE WESTERN SPOKESMAN DISCUSSED THE SPEECH MADE BY AMBASSADOR DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK AT THE 259TH PLENARY SESSION. THROUGH ITS SHARP FORMULATIONS THE SPEECH CONTRASTED WITH THE CONCILIATORY TONE OF THE POLISH DELEGATE'S SPEECH. THIS SHOWS THAT THE NATO DELEGATIONS MAKE ALL PROGRESS RIGOROUSLY DEPENDENT UPON AGREEMENT ON DISPUTED MILITARY DATA AND ON FURTHER CONCESSIONS ON THE AFOREMENTIONED MEANS.

SLOVAK PAPER ON MBFR TALKS, INFLEXIBILITY OF WEST

AU022105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The Vienna Negotiations Have Started the 23d Round; Reciprocity for Flexibility Is--Flexibility"]

[Text] The 259th plenum session yesterday marked the entry into the 23d round of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. After a 6-week recess the negotiations, on which not only Europe but the whole world is concentrating its attention, have started moving again. They are very important negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, in which are discussed the possibilities of reducing armed forces on both sides in a very sensitive area--in central Europe. The success of the negotiations would greatly contribute toward military detente in the world.

Tomorrow it will be exactly 8 years since the representatives of the two sides first met for preparatory talks. Negotiations have been going on for all 8 years; but so far no particularly specific result has been reached that would move the negotiations forward and bring them closer to the goal. This was also stated at yesterday's press conference in Vienna's Hofburg, where journalists asked, particularly the Western representatives, such questions as: Will the government change in the United States positively influence the Vienna negotiations? Is the matter of numerical data, on which the West is so persistently insisting, at all important for signing the agreement on the first phase of negotiations? Why are the representatives of NATO countries not showing more flexibility and a more constructive approach to negotiations?

The attitude of the socialist countries was again expressed at yesterday's press conference by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, who stressed that the Warsaw Pact countries are willing to continue the negotiations aimed at limiting feverish armament, at deepening detente, including the military sphere, and at reducing to the minimum the danger of a military conflict in Europe. This line was emphasized by the December meeting of the top representatives of the socialist countries in Moscow. After all, even in Madrid the socialist countries have developed the initiative to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The proposed conference would undoubtedly have a positive influence on the general political climate in Europe.

In this context the significance of the Vienna negotiations is further enhanced. The urgency of military detente literally forces the participants in the Vienna negotiations to accelerate their efforts to reach the set goal. Ambassador T. Strulak yesterday reminded the journalists that last year the socialist countries twice submitted (on 10 July and on 13 November) compromise proposals so as to meet the Western standpoints. Those proposals have brought the stands of both sides much closer to each other. The agreement on the first phase could have been signed already, had the West reacted more constructively. T. Strulak said: "If the West has serious intentions about the Vienna agreement, then it should at least reciprocate by being flexible about the initiative of the socialist countries." The agreement on the first phase would really make the solution of other problems easier, including the dispute about numerical data.

The problem of reducing the military forces of other participating countries is far more decisive for further negotiations than the numerical data are. The Western side is not expressing any standpoints on the reduction--not even on whether the troop strengths of other countries, apart from the United States and the USSR, should be cut down at all. The socialist countries have reacted with great understanding to the Western demand to prolong the period of the first phase to 3 years, and to freeze the troop strengths on both sides in the period between the first and second phases; and now they justly expect understanding and flexibility from their partners, particularly since it is a matter concerning the common interests of European peoples. The socialist countries are demanding that the troops of a l l [previous word published in widespace] participating countries be frozen, including the FRG, which represents the largest force within the complex of NATO troops in Europe.

During yesterday's negotiations the West continued to adhere to its old standpoints. It is striving to raise the matter of exchanging new numerical data to a key position in further negotiations in Vienna. However, this Western maneuver is transparent: it pursues marginal interests rather than the object [meritum] of negotiations. But that does not mean that the socialist countries do not want to negotiate on the matter. However, the West must first correct its exaggerated estimates on the strengths of the socialist countries' troops. The socialist countries have announced the official data; but the West has adopted a doubting attitude toward them. The Soviet Union has withdrawn 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the area of central Europe--the West has done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the United States is increasing the numbers of its soldiers in Western Europe.

As can be seen, the matter of exchanging new numerical data will require thorough clarification of certain principles. For that reason the West should not insist--and it is not even necessary--on the solution of this issue as a condition for signing the agreement on the first reduction phase.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AUSTRIAN MINISTER PAHR VISIT

AU281921 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA)--"Bulgaria and Austria feel concern over the exacerbation of international tension and consider it necessary to make determined efforts to prevent the further deterioration of the situation in the world, to preserve and carry further the process of detente, to liquidate the hotbeds of tension and to take effective measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament", is underlined in the announcement on the visit of the Austrian foreign minister, Mr Willibald Pahr, to Bulgaria which was given for publication here. Mr Willibald Pahr was on an official visit here from January 26 to 28, 1981. The announcement underlines the importance attached by Bulgaria and Austria to the application of the Helsinki Final Act by all signatory-states. Hope is also expressed in it that the Madrid meeting will contribute to consolidation of detente and to the development of cooperation in Europe and the world, that the decision on convocation of a conference on the military issues of Europe will be taken.

Emphasizing the great importance of the United Nations, the two sides declare themselves in favor of strengthening the role of this world organization for consolidation of peace and security in the world under the strict observance of its charter by all states.

"Bulgaria and Austria are ready to continue the development and expansion of their relations, which is in the interest not only of the two nations but in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe and the world," it stressed in the announcement.

Emphasizing the favorable development of bilateral relations in economy, culture, science and education, it is noted in the announcement that particular attention should be paid to the development of new forms of economic cooperation such as industrial joint production and joint appearance on third markets.

The announcement stresses the significance of the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU MEETING

AU021955 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard a report on the friendly visit of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bulgaria on January 21 1981.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed satisfaction with the consecutive meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, which proceeded in the spirit of cordiality and mutual respect characteristic for the relations between the two neighbouring countries and peoples. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assessed highly the concrete results achieved during the talks held here.

The two countries' top party and state leaders discussed some important issues of Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations, issued new directions and outlined new trends for the further deepening and expansion of these relations in the interests of the two nations, of socialism and peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu discussed some issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

Expressing their concern over the continuing tension in the world, they emphasized the determination of Bulgaria and Romania to continue their unswerving struggle, jointly with the other fraternal socialist countries, with all progressive anti-imperialist and peaceful forces, for deepening the process of detente, for taking effective measures for disarmament, for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and the world, for a wide-reaching and unhampered cooperation among the peoples. In this connection they underlined the great importance of the concrete proposals underlying the documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries of May 15, 1960.

They stressed the necessity for the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference member-countries to be carried out constructively and for taking a decision on calling a conference on European detente and disarmament.

The two party and state leaders underlined the efforts of Bulgaria and Romania aimed at the further development of relations of friendship, cooperation, goodneighbourliness and understanding among the Balkan countries and peoples.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP issued directions to the corresponding central departments to outline concrete measures as to carry in practice the decisions taken and the agreements achieved on the further development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UK--Sofia, 26 Jan (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Vladimirov, deputy director general of the Bulgarian organization of Balkancarimpex, told a BTA representative about the setting up soon of a Bulgarian-British company to sell Bulgarian electric, I.C.E. trucks and other products in the British market. He said that the firm had a total of nine joint societies in the FRG, Italy, France, Nigeria and other countries. Balkancarimpex is trading with more than 60 states. The annual export carried out by the enterprise is 13 percent of Bulgaria's total exports. [Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 26 Jan 81 AU]

DELEGATION TO SWITZERLAND--At the invitation of the Swiss Labor Party a delegation of the BCP Central Committee left for Switzerland, under the leadership of Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by other officials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Jan 81 AU]

TRADE DELEGATION IN ITALY--From 20-23 January 1981, a Bulgarian trade and economic delegation headed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, visited Italy. He held meetings with Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs, and with his deputy Eduardo Speranza, who is the chairman of the Italian side of the joint Bulgarian-Italian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. The delegation also met representatives of Italian business and industrial circles. An agreement was signed between the Bulgarian industrial association and the general Italian industry confederation. This agreement includes mutual briefing and joint measures for facilitating contacts between interested organizations and enterprises in both countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 81 AU]

BELGIAN CONSULAR CONVENTION--Matia Zakahrieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jac Eggermont, Belgian ambassador to Bulgaria, today in Sofia exchanged the ratification documents of the consular convention between Bulgaria and Belgium. This convention was signed on 28 December 1978 in Brussels and it regulates the consular relations between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 81 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER CHISSANO PAYS VISIT

Report on Arrival

LD311918 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 31 Jan (CETEKA)--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary and foreign minister of Mozambique, arrived here on Saturday on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The guest was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and other officials.

The visit takes place at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. It is to contribute to the promotion of relations between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique in all spheres, and expresses of both countries' interest to develop cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural sphere.

Chnoupek, Chissano Talks

LD012026 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb (CETEKA)--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary of the Frelimo Party and foreign minister of Mozambique, held talks here on Sunday on relations between their countries and topical international issues.

The two ministers voiced their countries' interest to promote their relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which have a long tradition and are based on Czechoslovak support for the Mozambique liberation front since its establishment, and on the friendly relations between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Frelimo Party.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Joaquim Alberto Chissano agreed that prerequisites exist for even more dynamic development of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere. They discussed possibilities of more intensive contacts between social organizations, and economic cooperation particularly in the building of Mozambique's industries of building materials, metallurgy, textile, paper and power engineering, in the mechanization of agriculture and in geological research. In the development of long-term economic cooperation, both sides assign a significant role to the mixed Czechoslovak-Mozambican commission which has recently held its first session in Prague. Broad scope is being created also for cooperation in culture and education.

Discussing the present international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Joaquim Alberto Chissano stressed that Czechoslovakia and Mozambique have identical stands on all main international issues.

They struggle for peace and disarmament, for assertion of the policy of detente, and against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism. They highly appreciate the policy of the Soviet Union. They give active support to the national liberation movement in the south of Africa. On the international political scene they attach great importance to the non-aligned movement.

The talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

2 Feb Luncheon Speeches

LD021958 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Feb (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Presidium member of the Communist Party Central Committee gave here a lunch today to honour his Mozambique counterpart Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee.

Bohuslav Chnoupek welcomed the Mozambique guest and stressed that during the constructive comradely Czechoslovak-Mozambique discussions here, it was agreed that relations between the two fraternal states have a rising tendency. Despite this, there exist possibilities of their intensification in the political, economic and cultural spheres. He also pointed out the identity of opinions concerning the main foreign political issues, and the high prestige of Mozambique in Africa and in the UN.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano underlined the traditional friendship and solidarity between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Mozambique, and said that through cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Frelimo Party of Mozambique, and friendly relations between the two countries very good results have been achieved. This is a cooperation of class brothers in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, Chissano stressed.

The recent aggression of the Pretoria regime against Mozambique proved again that the South African Republic is striving to preserve the policy of apartheid at any rate. But Mozambique is prepared to fulfill its internationalist duty in supporting the national liberation struggle in South Africa, Chissano pointed out.

The lunch took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Husak Receives Chissano

LD022236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Mozambique People's Republic, in Prague Castle today. The minister is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. In a cordial talk they positively appraised the results of past contacts between the CPCZ and the Frelimo Party and discussed possibilities for the future expansion of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides stressed the need of a further active contribution to the consolidation of unity of all anti-imperialist forces in the interest of halting the arms race, detente and defending world peace.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique foreign minister, was today also received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD010052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol and long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Mongolian Peoples Republic for the year 1981-1985 was signed in Prague yesterday, concluding the 4-day talks conducted by Ladislav Supka, federal minister of technical and investment development, and Damdinjabyn Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The long-term program provides for a mutual exchange of specialists, the solution of scientific-technical questions of the tanning and footwear industry, building industry, agriculture, health care, scientific-technical data and protection of nature.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON POLISH TU SITUATION

Demands in 'Political' Sphere

LD021855 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last week's developments in Poland have shown that the so-called independent Solidarity trade unions continue pursuing their destructive policies. Regardless of the country's highly critical economic situation, the leadership of solidarity has enforced cutting work hours to 42 with 3 work-free Saturdays. At the same time the Walesa-headed Solidarity trade unions enforced promises of a 40-hour and 5-day week for next year. The agenda of negotiations between Poland's Government representative and representatives of Solidarity also included Solidarity's attitude to information media and the question of publishing their own nationwide paper.

We may see that Poland's Government has again met Walesa's unions halfway on all the issues contained in the agenda. This would suggest that at last an atmosphere has been created in Poland which would enable the country's working people to concentrate on the continuation of the process of Poland's socialist regeneration. However, in spite of the fact that the Solidarity leadership in negotiations with Poland's premier, Pinkowski, actually reached all its objectives, Walesa maintained at a press conference that this compromise agreement had failed to fulfill social expectations and that he considered it only as an initial step toward further negotiations.

Already some time ago observers in Poland posed the question whether after the settlement of the three-Saturday issue further problems would be brought up as a means of pressure against the Government of Poland. This question must be answered in the affirmative. At the aforementioned press conference Walesa said that he counts on staging strikes as a weapon which he will not hesitate to use in the event of what he called an assault against his trade unions or against farmers. These words indicate that village Solidarity unions, whose registration is to be decided by Poland's Supreme Court, may become a new tool in pressing for Solidarity demands. This is why a state of strike readiness is maintained at Poland's industrial plants, why strikes are continuing in some areas despite agreements on stopping them.

It is characteristic of Walesa and the leadership of Solidarity that they gave no guarantees to the government to the effect that last weekend's agreements would be respected by all local organizations of Solidarity. And so strikes were staged in some areas over the weekend too, a number of them being motivated by demands of political power character, among them demands to dismiss certain local state or party officials.

All this indicates that Walesa's trade unions are transferring their demands to the political sphere, their economic orientation and activities having definitely assumed destructive character. This is the result of the penetration of antisocialist elements into the Solidarity trade unons and of counterrevolutionary maneuvers aimed at undermining socialism in Poland. What is being pressed for by the leadership of the so-called independent trade unions has nothing in common with the interests of Poland's working people or with the process of Poland's socialist regeneration.

Rural Solidarity Denounced

LD022214 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] [Warsaw correspondent Richard Pokorny] All day today reports from some parts of Poland were coming in about the further extension of strike actions. In Jelenia Gora the government commission has already started its work. The representatives of the government are also holding deliberations in Rzeszow, where some of Walesa's representatives have also arrived. They are pursuing the demand that the so-called Rural Solidarity be set up.

The pres ure created in recent days in connection with this demand, the purpose of which is to achieve the further deepening of attacks on the socialist foundations of the Polish national economy, was supported yesterday, at a press conferenece held in Warsaw, by Lech Walesa himself. He said that the setting-up of some sort of trade union of private farmers is now considered by his trade unions as a fundamental demand which they are going to extort even with the use of strikes. So it is clear indeed that the more you get the more you want--this is very true about the peculiar trade unions of Lech Walesa.

[Announcer] So here we have some more concrete evidence which incidentally bears out the full validity of the latest statement by the Soviet News Agency TASS on the situation in Poland.

Let us recall the passage which states: The leaders and extremist elements in Solidarity are resorting to blackmail, threats, provocations and now even more and more frequently physical violence. They are stepping up anarchy in the country and are submitting more and more brazen political demands by which they are placing the so-called Solidarity trade union center into political opposition to the PZPR and state power.

A number of further facts testify to efforts to set up some kind of dual government. For example, Polish television has screened a program about a campaign by Walesa's trade unions in Olsztyn Voivodship where the point in question was the removal of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee. The secretary had been accused of acquiring funds illegally, or to be more exact of misappropriating state funds for the construction of a villa for his family. But the program provided evidence which demonstrated that it had not been a villa but a small house for which the secretary had obtained money by selling his own car. It was demonstrated, on the other hand, that the same two men from Solidarity who had laid the charges did not quite have a clean record: One of them had been dismissed from the army as a chronic alcoholic while the other had recently acquired two luxurious villas under most mysterious circumstances.

Another example: As Richard Pokorny said a little while ago, the demand for the establishment of a so-called Rural Solidarity is quite clearly blackmail.

By their strikes Walesa's trade unions are already causing Polish industry enormous losses today. Tomorrow, after the recognition of the so-called Rural Solidarity, it may well be--and this is more than likely--that the object of blackmail and provocations will be foodstuffs and other agricultural produce. And Poland certainly does not have enough of these nowadays.

Strikes and pressure campaigns are today the sole argument which Walesa and other representatives of his trade unions will tolerate. On Friday they concluded agreements with the Polish Government. But who can still believe that Walesa's trade unions will really honor their commitments? After all, occupation strikes still continue in many places in Poland, many administrative buildings remain occupied, slogans are appearing vilifying honest people accusing them of conservatism and obstructing a new life of renewal, as they say in Poland nowadays. But this renewal is a renewal of terror, moral terror, which has become the fundamental form of influencing the life of society in that country.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU021339 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "A Rhetorical Salvo; Ronald Reagan's First Press Conference"]

[Text] Representatives of the American information media and veterans of presidential press conferences admit that they cannot recall anything like Ronald Reagan's presentation at this first meeting with journalists in the White House.

He threw off his answers in brief, terse sentences, the form and content of which proved that the man who took his seat in the presidential chair is, indeed, a representative of the American bourgeoisie's extreme right and conservative wing.

Ronald Reagan launched a rhetorical salvo at the Soviet Union. He accused, in none-too-fastidious terms that had disappeared from the vocabulary of preceding presidents, the Soviet Union of plotting a "world revolution" and even used words such as "crime, lies, cheating." It seemed that the green light was given in the White House to the arsenal of anticommunist demagogy of the fifties. A number of American journalists and international observers queried why Reagan considered it necessary to refer to the Soviet Union in expressions which even a majority of bourgeois propaganda makers avoid nowadays in the United States. Such a verbal approach surely does not create prerequisites that are necessary to solve urgent issues of strengthening peace and security, issues that form the basis of Soviet-American relations.

Diplomats and journalists in Washington are now searching for an answer to the motives of Reagan's statements. It must be taken into account that the press conference was not devoted to U.S. relations with the USSR. On the contrary, Reagan first made an opening statement concerning the American budget and the fiscal savings he is carrying out, and only after that did he answer a medley of questions, some of which pertained to foreign political problems. The President used a plain question on the future of U.S.-Soviet relations for anti-Soviet rhetoric. Reagan did not, however, present a concept of his foreign policy. Such a concept does not exist yet, in fact.

The view appearing most frequently in the United States is that Reagan expressed his personal fanatic anticommunist belief, one of the reasons being his dispute with extreme reactionaries in his own camp. The President is becoming increasingly the target of sharp attacks by rightwingers for surrounding himself in the administration with politicians belonging to the moderate center of the bourgeois hierarchy and for refusing to give influential posts to "old friends." Reagan evidently felt the need to comfort them and to prove that "Reagan is still Reagan," notwithstanding their accusations.

The President's remarks on Soviet-American relations consisted of two parts. In the second part Reagan expressed the determination to carry on the process of Soviet-American negotiations and talks. However, his previously expressed notions rule out the possibility of their constructive and fruitful course.

It is interesting to note that Reagan's views on that issue are as though taken verbatim from the concepts of thought of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser. It is being reconfirmed that despite all the exercises in rhetoric and verbal duels during election campaigns the American bourgeoisie maintains a continuity of its foreign policy.

Some circles of the American bourgeoisie assume that it is possible to blackmail the Soviet Union by means of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and to acquire unilateral advantages in the mutual correlation of forces. They are using shopkeeper's mathematics. If the USSR wants an agreement, then it must pay for it. However, petty dealing and haggling with matters of such importance as world peace and security is an outrageous thing.

That political concept of the American bourgeoisie dates much further back than just to Carter, and its intentions are broader. During his term of office Henry Kissinger, a prominent member of Reagan's Republican Party, tried to obtain from the Soviet Union "a guarantee against revolutions." Americans believe that national liberation movements and all forces associated in the anti-imperialist front can be fettered by concluding some sort of "agreement." The American bourgeoisie has not come to understand and does not recognize the objective social laws governing world developments. It suffers from the illusion that all revolutions, explosions of the people's masses in the world and the struggle for transforming the social order and achieving freedom and social justice are guided by "instructions from the Kremlin." Soviet diplomacy is patiently explaining to the United States that its demands are absurd, that they are at variance with the reality of the world trend. For reasons of principle the Soviet Union refuses, therefore, to negotiate about them and stresses that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are an independent, extraordinarily important problem of mankind's survival and its future in peace.

The President's statements were preceded by a press conference by Haig, his secretary of state. He, too, attacked the USSR, claiming that the Soviet Union supports "international terrorists." What he meant, in fact, by "international terrorism" was explained by the State Department's press spokesman: That the Soviet Union supports the PLO and "so-called national liberation movements." That means that in the new U.S. administration's view all progressive anti-imperialist movements are "terrorists." In the Reagan administration's concept everyone who raises the weapon of resistance against aggression, oppression and exploitation is a "terrorist," peoples solving their own domestic political problems and seeking ways toward a better, more just social order are labeled "terrorist." Moreover, the Soviet Union is charged with "supporting them."

As can be seen, the new American administration's standpoints on important international problems are based on artificially construed and very dangerous conclusions. If the United States implements such a policy in practice, a number of serious complications may occur in the international field.

[Other Czechoslovak press commentaries on Reagan's and Haig's press conferences are marked by a tone similar to that in Jelinek's article. Milan Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA of 31 January notes that "both American representatives displayed a considerable deficiency in realistically assessing the present international situation" and refers to Reagan's statements on Soviet policy--without revealing their content--as "gross distortion of facts."

[Karel Cech in Prague MLADA FRONTA on the same day notes that Reagan used "very strong and offensive words" when speaking of the Soviet Union and cites REUTER as having said that "no American president since the Cold War period has made such sharp anti-Soviet statements." He adds, however, that Reagan's statements were also "not specific" and "vague," which "testifies that no decision has necessarily been made on the practical implementation of the proclaimed policy line."]

More on Press Conference

LD011858 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program]

[Text] Opening the review we shall look at Washington where the new United States President Ronald Reagan has held his first press conference. His words about the Soviet Union's foreign policy show that the White House is likely to revert to the anticommunist demagogy of the 1950's. His statement about the treacherousness of the Soviet Union's policies corroborate the fact that the Washington administration does not understand the sense of the transformations in the world which are the result of nations' efforts for national liberation, independence and economic and social progress. Of particular dangerous nature were Reagan's words about the Soviet Union's unilateral advantages gained from the process of detente. All these things suggest that a revival of the policy from a position of strength pursued by the new American administration is becoming highly topical. It is natural that such a development could bring about a number of serious complications on the international arena.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS GENERAL HAIG'S ROLE, POSITION

AU021737 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek article: "Extraordinary Influence; General Haig's Role and Position in the U.S. Government"]

[Excerpts] No one else in Reagan's government is at present the object of so many discussions and reflections, or the topic of so many articles in the United States as Gen Alexander Haig.

The general is a personality who deservedly attracts attention. He himself took pains to effect this in the very first days after Reagan appointed him secretary. Haig had to appear before the Senate and submit to an approval procedure, which is usually a mere formality.

The Senate hearing was not a nice performance. It showed that the new secretary is an explosive personality, with an extraordinary ability to concentrate power and influence in his hands. He frequently voiced one-sided, "black-and-white" judgments and he showed both unwillingness to compromise and a great deal of stubbornness.

The senators of the Democratic Party, who are now in opposition to the present Republican government, told Haig their belief that he would gain control over the President and become the man deciding shape of U.S. foreign policy. The senators proceed from the opinion that is frequently heard here: The opinion that President Reagan will not interfere in the practical shaping of foreign policy and will be satisfied with the function as a kind of "supreme coordinator."

That will naturally enhance Alexander Haig's significance and role in Reagan's administration. It is believed in the United States that, since the time of General Marshal no other secretary has received from the President such a free hand and scope of activities as Alexander Haig has now received.

The backbone of Haig's notions is the old idea of American imperialism--that U.S. military strength and superiority are the best guarantee of maintaining peace. In his statements to the Senate the general was substantially more concerned with enhancing U.S. military strength than with diplomatic actions. He was convinced that the United States cannot pursue an active foreign policy that would fulfill its interests and needs until it powerfully raises its military potential.

Several other interesting facts emerged from his statements to the Senate, which lasted several days, and from his first press conference on Wednesday night. Haig is defending--against Reagan and certain other secretaries--the embargo on grain exports to the USSR, even though he has left the "final decision" to the President. There was no doubt left that the new secretary will be pushing through the Carter doctrine on the Persian Gulf, the deployment of considerable mobile military forces at offensive forward bases abroad.

During his press conference he said, among other things, that one of the main aims of U.S. foreign policy will be to fight "international terrorism." At the same time he revealed that by international terrorism he means, above all, the national liberation movements in the world. He also said that the United States would appraise the assistance and support granted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to those movements.

Although Haig spoke in favor of renewing the disarmament dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, he in fact based it on the condition of unilateral concessions in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. He said that Reagan's government has not yet decided in favor of ratifying the SALT II treaty, which it "is still studying." He wrapped up other world problems in a nebulous formulation, including such a serious issue for the United States as the crisis in the Middle East.

The impression created by Haig's statements indicates that under his leadership U.S. foreign policy will proceed both actively and with greater aggressiveness and emphasis against the national liberation movement in the world, and that it will try to counter--with the use of larger economic, military and financial means than those used by Carter's government--all and any developments in individual areas in the world which could harm the positions of American imperialism. On the other hand a discrepancy is manifested in the State Department which, it seems, will be typical for Reagan's government: The difference between words, between muscle-flexing expressions, and practical activity. For pursuing the far-reaching and coarsely formulated aims of American foreign policy Secretary Haig has surrounded himself by a large staff which belongs to the so-called moderate center in the American bourgeoisie.

The reactionaries in Reagan's camp have already started an uproar, accusing Haig of choosing "liberals," diplomats who had served the administrations of the last three presidents, regardless of whether they belonged to the Democratic or Republican Party. Those reactionaries realize that his staff of politicians will incline toward following the beaten track of American policy, and will have only scant understanding for the screams and squawks of the extreme rightwing of the Republican Party.

CPCZ SENDS MESSAGE TO PCI ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

D281247 Rome L'UNITA In Italian 25 Jan 81 p 7

[Unattributed report on CPCZ message to Italian Communist Party (PCI)]

[Text] "Dear comrades" the CPCZ Central Committee message reads, "the CPCZ Central Committee and all Czechoslovak communists celebrate with you the 60th anniversary of the PCI's foundation and send you their comradely congratulations on the occasion.

In connection with this important anniversary we should remember the PCI's lengthy struggle against fascism, against monopoly capital, against world imperialism, for social justice, for Italy's working class and for all Italian workers and for democracy, peace, disarmament and international detente. Your party's revolutionary traditions and the Italian communists' bold struggle are a valid contribution to the historic struggle of the international communist and workers movement and of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world. We also remember the long years of traditional fraternal solidarity and close cooperation between Czechoslovak and Italian communists, especially in the joint struggle against fascism and for the defense of the European peoples' independence, as well as in the struggle against reaction and for social progress. Dear comrades, we wish you many successes in your struggle for the interests of Italian workers and for world progress and peace."

RUDE PRAVO DENIES CHARGES OF SUPPORTING TERRORISM

AU021252 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 81 p 7

[Jan Otava article: "The Background of One Campaign in Italy; Smokescreen"]

[Text] The Italian press again has started the polemic about who is actually behind the terrorists of the so-called Red Brigades (Brigate Rosse). While some people see the roots of terrorism in the conflicts within Italian society itself, others are making the situation easier for themselves by inventing nonexistent connections between the terrorists and the socialist countries.

Thus, for example, the rightist daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA and the Socialist Party newspaper AVANTI arrived at a remarkable consensus a few days ago. They do not present any evidence--only speculation and oft repeated and refuted lies.

If only these two newspapers were involved one could shrug it off--after all, they are only disgracing themselves. However--as evidenced by the recent statement of Italian President Pertini--that campaign of lies also influences important political representatives. In its Tuesday statement, the Soviet Government objected to the unsubstantiated assertions about its alleged support of Italian terrorists. The principled stance of the Soviet Union, and also of Czechoslovakia, is quite clear and firm in that matter: The socialist countries have always rejected and continue to reject political terrorism, have not support and do not support it in any way. That stance is sufficiently well known in Italy.

A question emerges as to why--in this context--another campaign has been unfolded precisely now against the socialist countries. One answer is the recent events in Italy, particularly the circumstances of the seizure and release of Judge D'urso by the Brigate Rosse. At that time, certain Christian Democratic circles and also the Socialist Party favored concessions to the terrorists. This was sharply criticized in the parliament by Italian communists who called on the government (in which the Socialist Party is represented) to take a firm stand vis-a-vis the terrorists. In doing so, they also expressed the view of the overwhelming majority of the Italian public.

In this situation Craxi's socialists and their newspaper AVANTI obviously decided to release a smokescreen around their role in the haggling with the terrorists. This smokescreen is the repetition of fabrications about the alleged steering of Italian terrorists "from the East."

However, the campaign also has another objective--to harm the Italian Communist Party [PCI] which has consistently rejected compromises and therefore has been winning the public's favor.

Slanderers are therefore trying to discredit the ACI as a trustworthy alternative to the current ruling coalition. ACI General Secretary E. Berlinguer drew attention to that this week.

In this connection, the ACI daily L'UNITA also recalled that there is no evidence that Italian communists are being steered from outside. "If someone has accurate facts at his disposal, let him present them. If not, then he should realize that the matter is too delicate and must not be handled superficially," L'UNITA says.

The smokescreen now being released by some Italian newspapers in connection with terrorism is to cover the real responsibility and, objectively said, also the real culprits. The information which from time to time gets into the press attests to the fact that the terrorists have their informers and collaborators in various sections of the Italian state apparatus. Their connections with some West European countries are also indisputable.

It is known that the bourgeois countries' secret services are trying to infiltrate leftist and ultrarightist terrorist organizations so they can, should the need arise, manipulate them. Do not the systematically repeated fabrications about the "steering of the terrorists from the East" serve precisely to cover up some uncomfortable realities?

It is logical that the slanderous bubbles which are constantly being blown by some Italian newspapers and political circles will pop soon enough. However, new ones just as quickly resurface from the murky waters of the Italian political backstage. As long as Italian political life is in the throes of the brawling of clans fighting for power and Stipends without giving consideration to the nation's real needs, even a dramatic manifestation of the bourgeois society's conflicts, such as political terrorism, will be misused to low political machinations.

No demntia will force those who are not comfortable with the truth to really seek it, and with the truth also the real culprits. When the will to destroy the roots of terrorism is lacking, it is difficult to expect the situation to improve. That is also one of the dimensions of the drama of the Appenine Peninsula.

VATICAN SUPPORTING LATIN AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS

AU021411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 81 p 7

[Vladimir Gerloch commentary: "Note: Vatican's Double Standards"]

[Text] As the AP news agency reported, Pope John Paul II--in a recently published message--again admonished Catholic clergy to refrain from political life and concentrate on preaching the Gospel. He emphasized that the "church is the bearer of a purely religious message," and warned that it could "lose its identity," if "it let itself be controlled by political currents under the pretext of activity in society."

However, only naive people will think by this that the pope opposes the clergy's political machinations in general or even political clericalism. This is definitely not the case, since that admonishment is not addressed to those countries in which priests and the hierarchy are actively committing themselves to conservative political movements and supporting revanchists or to countries in which they are more or less obviously inspiring reactionary political actions. Such policies do not bother the pope at all; on the contrary--as evidenced by a number of his statements--they enjoy his full support.

The pope's message is addressed to Latin America, that is, to where exploitation and oppression occur in their most brutal form and where, because of that, many priests and some members of the church hierarchy regard their participation in the everyday endeavors of the people as an indivisible part of their mission. And it is precisely this political commitment of the clergy that is not to the pope's liking.

This is a very typical and for the policy of certain Vatican circles characteristic standpoint. It can hardly be interpreted in any other way but as the Vatican extending valuable and welcome assistance to reactionary dictatorial regimes in Latin American countries.

RETURNED REFUGEES NOT PROSECUTED 'AS A RULE'

AU301346 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 29 Jan 81 p 2

["MC"-signed reply to a reader's question in the "Answering Your Question" column]

[Text] [Question] I have read with interest in MLADA FRONTA the article on the emigre who returned to the CSSR after 5 months in the FRG. However, I would like to know what is the course taken by Czechoslovak authorities regarding our citizens returning from emigration. R.S. Znojmo

[Answer] In keeping with current legal regulations, proceedings connected with the return of citizens staying abroad without the Czechoslovak authorities' permission are ruled by Paragraph 367 and subsequent paragraphs of the code of law. The citizen concerned must apply to the president of the republic for a pardon; the president has the constitutional right to grant it. Two different procedures are possible--the citizen either requests the Czechoslovak Embassy in the country concerned to issue a travel document for his return and his application for a pardon is then dealt with at the same time; or he can submit such a request after his return to the CSSR. Unless the person concerned committed some other criminal act before leaving the CSSR, as a rule it is assumed that the danger to society of the criminal act of leaving the republic ceased to exist and the citizen is not prosecuted.

FRG PROGRAM ON 'SUFFERING' GERMANS AFTER WAR SCORED

LD301922 Prague CTK in English 1701 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan (CETEKA)--West German television last night started a peculiar "lecture" on recent German history by showing the first part of a serial on the escape and transfer of Germans from East European countries and former regions of the Third Reich after the Second World War.

The title itself--Escape and Eviction--speaks about the orientation of this provocative program, depicting in the most heart-breaking manner the "suffering" of Germans hit by the effects of war. Extensive "documentary material" has been obtained from revanchist organizations which similarly as a year ago served Springer's WELT AM SONNTAG in compiling a cycle of "reports" on the same theme.

The nature and selection of film [word indistinct] and manipulation of historical events show clearly that the film is not intended to show the viewers who it was who caused the suffering of the transferred population and why. This was not suited for the authors' history lesson, the less so was any mention of the gruesome war crimes committed by Hitlerites in countries which the Germans had to leave.

The film does its utmost to depict these Germans as the only victims of World War II with the evident intention to arouse anti-Soviet, anti-Polish and anti-Czechoslovak moods. The timing of the show is quite clear. It is evidently part of growing rightist trends in West Germany and it is not by chance that it is being shown simultaneously with the mounting wave of neo-Nazi terrorism.

The film provides ground for anti-communist campaigns and is obviously intended to revive revanchism in the new generation of the transferred Germans since the old professional Sudeten and other revanchist politicians lost credibility and prestige.

The provocative film creation propagating Nazism and imbued with hatred towards the socialist regimes which came into being after Hitler's defeat also clearly displays the intention to undermine international efforts for detente, for peace and stability in Europe. The trend to question the results of World War II, presented in the film, is extremely harmful for the present difficult talks at the review meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories and for all efforts to prevent definitively a repetition of the terrors of war both on this continent and in the whole world. The noble peace-loving endeavour is, however, just the opposite to the aims of the authors of the revanchist television serial.

TRADE WITH ALGERIA NOTED PRIOR TO CHNOUPEK VISIT

LD022350 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Feb (CETEKA)--Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria, where Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is to go for a visit shortly, helps strengthen friendship among nations.

The Czechoslovak people have always sided with the Algerian people in their struggle against colonial oppression, for freedom and independence. Czechoslovakia was also one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Algeria after the victory of the revolution in 1962, and now follows with sympathy Algeria's construction effort along the path of independent development, and appreciates its consistent anti-imperialist and anti-colonial policy and its work in the non-aligned movement.

Economic relations between the two countries have intensified after a period of stagnation. The volume of bilateral trade doubled compared with 1975 and the agreement signed last March provides also for development of cooperation in industry, agriculture, building industry, science and technology.

In the past few years, Czechoslovakia contributed to the modernization of Algerian industrial factories and to its industrialization with deliveries of engineering equipment and complete plants. Czechoslovakia, for example, helped to build a transmitter at Tipazza, the steam power plant at Skikda, a steelworks in Oran and the North African glassworks. A factory producing pumps, built by Czechoslovak and GDR experts, was put into operation at Berouaghia at the beginning of last November.

Czechoslovak items of export to Algeria include also rolled material, equipment for dentists, textiles, glass, sugar and malt while import items are mainly iron ore, phosphates, wine and consumer goods.

Czechoslovakia helps Algeria in the training of experts and sends Czechoslovak specialists, especially doctors, to Algeria. Cooperation in education and culture is also being promoted, taking the shape of contacts between Charles University in Prague and the University in Oran, the Comenius University in Bratislava and the university in Constantine, exchange film shows and exhibitions, as well as friendship contacts between the capitals of the two countries.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD012034 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Marina Zhuraleva, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the society and USSR deputy minister of education, arrived today.

At Ruzyne Airpott, the delegation was welcomed by Miroslav Zavadil, central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, and other representatives of the society.

During the visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, the Soviet guests will visit various regions where they will exchange work experiences and review the progress of political and working activity of the working people prior to the congresses of our fraternal parties.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL

LD021652 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy. In their talk they stressed the existing positive results of mutual cooperation in the utilization of atomic energy and in particular the successful operation of the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice. They also discussed the requirements and possibilities for further expansion of cooperation in this area.

MILITARY PERSONNEL PARTICIPATE IN PARTY CONFERENCE

LD011029 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Many party conference delegates were still in the barracks yesterday, coming back from sharpshooting and from winter maneuvers. The results of the past period and future tasks were discussed there by communists from one of the units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, which is part of the first line of readiness for defense.

The report and the discussion by delegates were devoted to the key issues of life, training and education of the army.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Central Committee of the party, headed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, who in his address at the conference also highly praised the tasks of the communists in strengthening the military readiness of the army.

[Begin Dzur recording] Military life is certainly the best test of everyone. In barracks, where people are together from morning to night, know each other from every side, one cannot pretend a thing. And so we can really choose the best of the best to become candidates of the party. And I believe that this is good for our whole party. [end recording]

PREMIER COLOTKA VISITS TIMBER-PROCESSING PLANT

LD311044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, today visited the newest plant of the Novoy Domov national enterprise in Kralovsky Chlmec. Production, which started here in the second half of 1980, will contribute to a more comprehensive utilization of home-grown timber as well as to raising the share of final products within the context of Slovakia's furniture industry. Peter Colotka expressed his wish that the plant collective master successfully, and as soon as possible, their production tasks and to achieve the plant's projected capacity, according to which it is to produce goods within the next 2 years worth Kcs 165 million.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CATHOLIC THEOLOGY PROFESSOR

LD301200 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Bratislava, 29 Jan (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a letter of congratulations to Alexandr Horak, professor of the Roman Catholic Cyril and Methodius Theological Faculty in Bratislava, on his 70th birthday. Gustav Husak highly appreciated Professor Horak's public activity of many years which significantly contributed to the development of the socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and stressed his contribution to the positive development of relations between the Czechoslovak state and the Roman Catholic Church.

CZECH AGRICULTURE RESULTS FOR 1976-80 REPORTED

AU301635 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Jan 81 p 3

["ZN"-signed report: "Fulfillment of the Agricultural 5-Year Plan in the Czech Socialist Republic--Preliminary Results"]

[Summary] "According to preliminary data of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the planned gross agricultural production for the entire 5-year plan has been 96.5 percent fulfilled, with the shortfall amounting to Kcs9,743,000,000.

"Gross plant production fell Kcs8,316,000,000 short of the plan for the sixth 5-year period (representing a 93.4 fulfillment); gross animal production fell Kcs1,426,000,000 short of the plan, a plan fulfillment of 99.1 percent."

The results are somewhat more favorable when compared with those of the preceding 5-year period: The 1976-80 agricultural production exceeded that of the Fifth 5-Year Plan by more than Kcs22 billion. Animal production grew at a faster rate than plant production.

"As far as the production of individual major crops is concerned, the level set by the plan was achieved only with regard to barley (the plan was exceeded by 925,000 tons). With regard to rape, the planned production for the 5-year period was only slightly underfulfilled (by 4,200 tons)."

The planned volume of other major staples was not fulfilled. The shortfall in the total production of cereals amounts to 2,335,000 tons; in corn to 369,000 tons; in legumes to 463,000 tons; in sugar beets to 4,925,000 tons; in potatoes to 1,520,000 tons; in vegetables to 601,000 tons; in fruit to 582,000 tons and in hops to 10,000 tons.

In the sixth 5-year period, the production of potatoes was even 3,369,000 tons below that of the fifth 5-year period.

"The plan fulfillment as regards the intensity of animal production was successful. The number of livestock is higher than was envisaged by the directive for the sixth 5-year period. Milch cows, the number of which is roughly 20,000 below the planned level, constitute the only exception. The planned annual milk production per milch cow was exceeded. The same applies to the production of eggs, to the number of eggs laid per hen and year, and to the number of calves reared per 100 cows."

BRIEFS

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH AFGHANISTAN--The CSSR and Afghanistan this year will exchange goods valued at $50 million, which is about 20 percent more than in 1980. CSSR exports to Afghanistan will consist mainly of engineering products and capital investment complexes, while Afghanistan will deliver to the CSSR raw materials and foodstuffs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

SET UP MEASURES DISCUSSED--The government Planned Economic Management Committee, presided over by its chairman, CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler, held a meeting in Prague on 26 January. The meeting discussed, among other matters, systematic control of the set of measures' implementation, the perfection of planned management and supplier-consumer relations from the viewpoint of products' warranty periods. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SEEN TRYING TO DESTROY SOCIALIST STATE

Weinreich Report

LD021842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Paul Weinreich report: "Solidarity Provokes Chaos and Anarchy"]

[Text] Anyone analyzing the events of recent days here in Warsaw can only come to one conclusion: the tensions in the country have become aggravated to a dangerous degree; the situation has deteriorated disastrously. The leaders of Solidarity are deliberately provoking chaos and anarchy on a daily basis. What has for a long time been clear to observers in the country is now becoming more and more sharply apparent. These people--in league with the ringleaders of the antisocialist organization KOR [Committee for the Defense of Workers] are flying the colors of counterrevolution.

The concept according to which they are operating was publicly outlined by KOR leader Kuron several months ago. It is aimed at ruthlessly fanning and utilizing the crisis in the country, at creating and legalizing opposition organizations "during the first stage," at simultaneously "limiting the influence of the PZPR in various spheres of the country's life" and at making the goal of the next stage the full erosion of socialism, in particular the elimination of the party from sociopolitical life. This activity is directed against Poland's national interests and its internationalist commitments.

"Theoreticians" of Kuron's ilk openly spread ideas which are hostile to the state and aimed at overthrowing socialism. People of Kuron's type are giving lectures in various universities.

Those pulling the strings of the counterrevolutionary machinations are in the process of implementing this concept step by step. This is evident not least in the situation of the country's economy which is threatening to collapse due to the machinations of Solidarity. Serious disruptions in production and traffic organized by Solidarity have become a part of daily life and are rocking the country's foundations. Production in most sectors has drastically dropped. This is reflected more and more drastically in supply, in services for the population and in many other sectors of social life. The country's solvency is becoming increasingly eroded. Exports to socialist countries, including the GDR, are dropping. The implementation of the program of socialist integration is thus being disrupted.

Just one look in the shops is enough to see the serious effects of counterrevolutionary intrigues. Food shops throughout the country are quickly sold out of goods every morning. This applies above all to butter, margarine, edible oil, milk products and many other vital foodstuffs.

No work was done last week in hundreds of plants, and in many others the work rhythm was repeatedly interrupted. Entire regions, such as Bielsko Biala and the southwest Polish Voivodship Jelenia Gora, were industrially paralyzed for days, the country's losses, which according to official estimates can no longer be recouped, amount to billions. As a result of the economic disorganization, entire energy blocks in power stations have repeatedly had to be closed down. There is now the threat of stopping production in all power stations.

Anyone who stands up to Solidarity leaders and their counterrevolutionary partners in the name of securing and consolidating socialist order, anyone who tries to obstruct the organized spread of chaos and anarchy is threatened in an increasingly brutal manner.

Responsible workers who want to do their duty are entered on lists and abused, in some cases even forcibly prevented from working. In many voivodships there are an increasing number of cases these days where party and state officials who are trying to avert the worst have been forced from their posts as a result of massive pressure even though, according to the party statute, the party alone, through party elections, should determine who can and cannot hold a post in the party.

It is typical of the attitude of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution that throughout the country they are fanning tensions and disorganization, wrecking the economy and destroying the people's social achievements, yet at the same time are rejecting any responsibility for the disastrous effects of their activities and are trying to shift the blame to the leadership of the party and government. Contrary to their repeated official protestations, they regard Solidarity as an opposition political party directed against the PZPR and socialist state power and use it accordingly. The laws of the land do not apply to them.

While more and more voices are being raised in the country in favor of a return to a normal rhythm of work and life at long last, new threats of further strikes in the near future are emanating from the Solidarity leadership and its associates. The close links between these forces and Western circles hostile to detente, emigre organizations and mass media are unmistakable in this respect. A particularly active role is played by numerous foreign correspondents who, along with their propaganda work for Solidarity and KOR, regularly serve as go-betweens to counterrevolutionary centers in the West. The economic and political weakening of Poland is intended to work as an element to destabilize the situation in Europe. That is why it is seriously noted in Polish press that imperialist circles want to use the developments in Poland to seriously disrupt the process of detente and securing peace in Europe.

Bloc Media Cited

DW021119 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0602 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet News Agency TASS has most sharply condemned the latest activities of Solidarity. A report from Warsaw says in part that Solidarity and its leaders lately do not shrink away from raising political demands more and more impudently with the help of blackmail, provocations and at times even with the use of physical force and intensified anarchy. Solidarity thereby is put into a position of political opposition. In an economic situation which is growing more and more complicated, Solidarity continues to call for strikes in order to bring pressure to bear on the government. The course of developments in Poland show that Solidarity and the ringleaders in the Committee for Self-Defense [KOR] are being supported by other antisocialist elements in the country. The West glorifies these forces.

The central organ of the CPCZ, RUDE PRAVO, also draws attention to this situation. The paper accuses the Western mass media of supporting an anticommunist coup attempt in Poland. The illegal, antistate organizations in the country are part of the structure of anticommunist centers in the West. Their instructions are being passed on by the KOR members Kuron and the so-called ideologist Michnik.

The Budapest newspaper NEPSZABADSAG expresses the serious concern of the Hungarian public about the renewed aggravation of tensions in Poland. The paper says that the economic situation has collapsed at lightning speed. Supplying consumers with foodstuffs and fuels is meeting with considerable obstacles. Agitation for strikes and walkouts once again aggravates the problem of correcting the former mistakes in economic and social policies envisaged by the party and the government. NEPSZABADSAG stresses that the interests of Poland and of the Polish people, require high speed when it comes to production in order to solve the worries and more speedily satisfy the just demands of the people. Those who organize strikes are again pushing the country into chaos and are counting on its destruction.

In this connection the Moscow IZVESTIYA yesterday referred to the high price which society must pay for the escalation of tensions and for the intensified chaos in the economy. This price can be fairly exactly expressed in billions of zloty, in thousands of tons of steel not smelted and in many other ways.

In the opinion of IZVESTIYA, the acts of the Solidarity officials are aimed at breaking down from within the cohesion, the moral spirit and the loyalty to the class interests in the work collectives. The newspaper recalls voices from the country which demand that the climate of chaos be halted and that normal work be resumed as this is the only way to overcome the crisis.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE CONDEMNED

LD022050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN)--Together with all peace-loving mankind, the GDR, full of disgust and indignation, condemns the underhanded attack by South African troops on the homes of defenseless people in Mozambique, stated a GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman today. Yet again the apartheid regime, in flagrant violation of international law, has carried out a brutal and insidious act of aggression against the territory of an independent, sovereign African state and jeopardized peace to the extreme, he stressed. The statement goes on to say:

This fresh act of aggression was an expression of the escalation of the racist apartheid regime's policy of force. This regime brutally ignores the will of the overwhelming majority of people and brought about the failure of the recent United Nations conference on the peaceful future of Namibia, which it has unlawfully occupied. Encouraged by the benevolent attitude of imperialist states--particularly the United States, the FRG and Israel--which is in contradiction to UN resolutions, the South African racists are becoming increasingly impudent. They continually violate the territory of Angola and most cruelly murder defenseless children, women and old people.

The GDR demands an immediate stop to all acts of aggression and once again stresses the need for strict and comprehensive sanctions against the South African racist regime. It condemns the forces which encourage South Africa with political, diplomatic, moral economic and military support in its constant aggression against sovereign African states, stresses the statement.

The GDR once again pledges its complete solidarity with the peoples threatened by South Africa and with the patriots of the South-West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress who are fighting for their freedom, and emphatically calls for adherence to the relevant UN resolutions.

The GDR, concludes the statement, will continue to do everything in its power to end once and for all the policy and practice of apartheid and racial discrimination which are a threat to peace and contradict every principle of international law.

CONSEQUENCES OF NATO ARMAMENT POLICY STRESSED

DW021359 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1227 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Dr Egbert von Frankenberg commentary: "The Military Consequences of NATO's Increased Armament Decision and a Way Out"]

[Text] It has become quite evident lately that the military-industrial complex of NATO countries, headed by the U.S. armament combines, believes that the time has come not only for massive armament, but also for preparations for aggression. How else can one understand the insanely increased armament budgets of the United States, the FRG, the United Kingdom and most of the other NATO countries. It is not a coincidence that a study of the U.S. Congress demands 11 additional tank divisions for NATO for about 160 billion marks.

The special danger of this study is contained in the details. The study says literally that should the 11 tank divisions not be set up--with five of them American and six of them West European--NATO would have to rely even more on the rather risky threat of a limited use of nuclear arms.

The use of nuclear arms, so frankly demanded in an official U.S. Congress document, was the most dangerous recent suggestion to start nuclear war in case of an aggression. One must ask the question: Where?

The study clearly mentions the Federal Republic of Germany. One must conclude that it points to the missile decision of December 1979. In this decision NATO strives for a dangerous change in the military balance. In other words: the existing balance of strategic arms would be destabilized, if NATO's armament decision not covered by SALT II would be considerably increased. This is exactly what has been intended, because then one could attack from the territory of NATO's West European states targets in the strategic depth of Warsaw Pact states, particularly in the European part of the Soviet Union.

The flight time of American nuclear missiles to Soviet territory--the prewarning time--is supposed to be reduced from the current roughly 30 minutes to 4 to 12 minutes. The missile decision is thus one of the prerequisites for implementing the new nuclear arms strategy sanctioned by the then U.S. President Carter in August 1980. It speculates, in addition, with the possibility of a limited nuclear arms war.

One must strongly once more point out in this connection that a so-called limited nuclear arms war is a completely useless military doctrine. The launching of one Pershing-2 missile or of one cruise missile with a nuclear warhead would not ential a local or limited nuclear war, it would immediately entail full nuclear war. It means that the first retaliation strike would hit all those points which have been envisaged today for the deployment of missiles along the Rhine. These are more than 100 launching places.

The American intention is obvious. Nuclear devastation and the death of millions of people should not take place in the United States, but in Europe, particularly in the FRG. Even the former U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown announced doubts when he resigned, doubts whether the escalation of a limited nuclear war to a global exchange of strikes with nuclear arms could be really avoided. It is not a question; it would escalate that way in any case.

Those responsible in the NATO states would be well advised to agree at the Madrid conference to hold a conference on disarmament and military detente in Europe in order to achieve a breakthrough in nuclear arms limitation. Only on such a level could the dangerous vicious circle of nuclear armament be broken.

WEIZ DRAWS ATTENTION TO SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL

DW021136 [Editorial Report] The East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1506 GMT on 28 January 1981 continues its series of "Listeners Forums" with Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology.

Minister Weiz, replying to a pertinent question by Alfred (Zemse) of Wittenberge, first notes that the area of responsibility of his ministry extend to research and development, designing, project planning, technology, the procedure of transferring the results into production and, of course, rationalization. "As for the personnel I may say that in research and development in the national economy alone we have a potential of 180,500 employees, including 111,000 university and technical-school cadres." Of this personnel, the minister points out, "two-thirds are engaged in research and development in industry, one-third in the Academy of Sciences, in the universities, colleges, the Academy of Agriculture, and other sectors." But to answer the question as to how many scientists and technicians the country has "I cannot but point out that not only in research and development but in all sectors of the national economy we have a great number of university and technical-school graduates. On the whole the number of university cadres is nearly 500,000 and that of technical-school cadres nearly 900,000." Research and development in the GDR is being managed in keeping with "a long-term concept based on prognostic assessments of the trends of development. What matters is a high degree of safety of the decisions made in the present from the viewpoint of the future," Weiz adds.

Holger (Assmann) of Neustrelitz wonders why the 1981 economic plan places such strong emphasis on the economic effect of science and technology, whereupon Minister Weiz draws attention to the fact that "the speed of development in the national economy largely depends on the results scored by science and technology. We no longer have any manpower reserves. And for this reason alone an extensive development is impossible. This is why the economic exploitation of science and technology is so essential. The growth in the labor productivity rate nowadays is being attained nearly exclusively through science and technology, and the material economy targets are essentially insured through scientific-technical measures."

And what about the state plan for science and technology? inquires Gabriele (Schuster) of Dippoldiswalde. The state plan, Weiz reports, is quite comprehensive. What the plan contains first of all is "the state orders for the creation of the required lead for concrete results aimed at strengthening the energy and raw-material basis as well as at insuring a high material austerity and the most effective use of energy." The plan also contains targets concerning the reduction in personnel, the development and application of microelectronics, complete installations, "the development of [parts] deliveries in keeping with the technical level, and other tasks." Apart from targets for individual top-quality products including high-grade consumer goods and highly productive technological solutions the plan encompasses decisive tasks "for basic research." It also contains "economic targets for saving material, energy and worktime." The state orders, Weiz adds, tie up "about one-third of the total potential in research and development."

As for the definition of "state orders" to science and technology, Minister Weiz cites the example of a "brown coal gasification process" which needs to be developed. This project, he points out, has been tackled in close cooperation with the USSR on the basis of a state agreement and is aimed at "increasing the output of the gasification generators 4 times, which is an enormous venture; at essentially increasing the effectiveness and the labor-productivity rate: as well as at significantly decreasing the energy input. To begin with, a pilot installation will be set up. I might say that there is no comparable installation in the world. By that we are entering virgin land. The national economic target in this respect is to refine coal and to produce synthetic gas which then will form the basis for producing chemical basic materials, such as methanol. That is to say, what we aim at is (?saving) crude oil."

Dr Herbert (Baumann) of Dresden points out that the GDR spends M9.4 billion on science and technology, as provided by the national economic plan. How does this compare with other industrial countries?

Herbert Weiz draws attention to the fact that "for several years now the increase in funds [for science and technology] was greater than the increase in the national income. Compared with the expenditure of 1980 nearly M1 billion more has been planned for 1981. This shows the great promotion accorded science and technology. By now we have achieved a share of 4.5 percent in the national income, which is equivalent to the highest level of only a few leading industrial countries; also with respect to the per-capita financial input we are among the leading countries."

Answering a pertinent question Minister Weiz notes the great options of literature evaluation for interested personnel, saying that the GDR spends a considerable amount of money on procuring scientific and technical literature. "From capitalist countries in general, and from highly developed industrial countries in particular, more than 10,000 specialized journals are imported in more than 100,000 copies. And it just occurred to me that our collection of patents is available, which involves nearly 10 million patents and invention specifications. This collection increases by more than 400,000 patent and invention specifications a year. Besides, I must draw attention to the material not generally published, such as research reports, company papers, and so forth. These can be found in libraries and information centers."

Sylvia (Brendel) of Oranienburg asks the minister to list some of the GDR's top-quality and leading products, whereupon Weiz says that the level of scientific-technical results has considerably increased in the past several years. "In 1980 some 76 percent of all state plan tasks concluded were of top performance. Outside the state plan 29 percent of all results attained the level of top performance. What we achieved as a result was that in 1980 more than (?24) percent of the (?technical) goods production was manufactured with 'Q'quality, that is to say, they represented top products." From the "multitude" of such top-quality and leading products the minister cites as examples the development of the "double column high-efficiency press which increases productivity by 60 percent compared with earlier models, a press which was introduced in January 1980; or gear wheel grinding machines produced here in Berlin at the 7 Oktober plant which increased productivity by 34 percent as a result of high working precision, cogging speed, and operational reliability." In conclusion, the minister tells about an "activity of the Academy of Sciences. "There, a youth collective and a state planning official worked on a state plan task involving methods of ultra-acute electron spectropscopy [ultrakurzzeit-ekedtronen-spektroskopie] and attained 16 patents."

Elvira (Warnitza) of Dresden wonders whether the GDR "has the strength at all to keep pace everywhere at the top." Minister Weiz replies that being among the leading countries in all respects "surely is a claim which no country in the world can fulfill." It is the GDR's leading position on the international market, Minister Weiz adds that the GDR last year was "the first country in the world to introduce in production--and this production will become fully effective this year a new process for the production of textiles and wall wall-to-wall carpeting, in particular rugs. This technology is called '(lyroflor)' and will help increase labor productivity by 300 percent over the previous technique."

Ramona (Tessmann) of Egeln, Marienstuhl, asks what the GDR contributes to scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA, and Dr Werner (Naumann) of Berlin inquires about the role which cooperation plays especially with the Soviet Union.

Minister Weiz: "Cooperation with the CEMA countries and the USSR is a major concern in our activities. We have many manifold and far-reaching relations, agreements, and contracts and especially our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is based on a stable and unshakable foundation. In the process of deepening integration the implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production has fundamental significance. By now we have 122 government agreements. We have 27 key fields in research and development in which we cooperate. It would be going too far were I to list here all these fields, but I do want to say that this covers over more than 1,500 subjects of cooperation with the USSR alone and that a great number of scientists, engineers, and innovators are involved in this process. This cooperation is also characterized by a high level of creativity. Thus, more than 400 joint inventions were patented as a result of scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR." In this connection the minister adds in reply to a corresponding question that the GDR pursues an increase in its sales of licenses and attained considerable headway in this respect already. "In 1980 alone 232 licenses were sold to the socialist economic area and 131 licenses to capitalist countries. The targets we have set for ourselves for the future are still greater, however," he points out.

Winfried (Lehmann) of Schmalkalden: "The term bio-sciences has been cropping up constantly more often lately. What does this mean?"

Minister Weiz emphasizes that "it is not exaggerated indeed if leading scientists today compare the application of bio-sciences, which is heralded for the near future, with the effects of microelectronics." Biochemistry, biophysics, molecular biology and genetics, combined with other departments of science surely provide powerful inpulses to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. "This is why we have initiated in this field a comprehensive program of scientific-technical work, and we are carrying out important jobs primarily serving the purpose of producing new proteins. We have scored successes already. In 1982 we will start operations of an installation for fodder protein from crude oil, from hydrocarbons, which will produce 40,000 tons a year; it will be in Schwedt. This is highly important for livestock feeding. And there are many other problems to be dealt with which surely cannot be discussed in detail in this broadcast. In any event, we are very active in their field, and we will try to keep abreast of international developments."

As for the application of radioactive isotopes in the GDR the minister points out that comprehensive research work has been done in this field and a high level reached. "We produce isotopes worth M40 million. We export isotopes to many countries of the world. There are many ways of applying isotopes, ranging from analysis measuring technology via production control to medical diagnostic and radiotherapy for sick people." The minister adds concluding this topic that the knowledge on "the action of nitrogen fertilizer on crop growth is essential to decide on the most favorable fertilization methods and/or the avoidance of losses, all this is achieved through the use of isotopes."

FDGB PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING IN BERLIN 30 JANUARY

LD312238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN)--Possibilities and problems of raising the GDR's economic strength were discussed by the FDGB Presidium with 200 working people in Berlin on Friday. The representatives of enterprises from all sectors of the economy, among them innovators and initiators of the competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress, spoke of their experience in their efforts to produce 1 percent of the saleable industrial goods in excess of the plan and to complete 1 day's output of these toods by the start of the congress.

FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo described the results of the innovators' work as proof that the working class and all the people of the GDR are making every effort to implement the economic and social policy successfully, thereby rendering life more beautiful and rich. This clear line will be continued also in the 1980's. It is the guarantee for the continued fulfillment of the program of full employment, prosperity, growth and stability.

The participants in the conference of the Presidium of the FDGB Central Executive sent a letter to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. It says among other things: "We are aware of our responsibility for speedy scientific-technical progress and of the importance of the qualitative factors of economic growth for a steep rise of labor productivity--the fundamental requirement for safeguarding the standard of living and its gradual improvement."

The letter concludes: "We, the competition initiators and innovators, shop stewards and elected officials of trade union executives shall spare no effort to make a still greater contribution to raise the economic strength of our republic and to strengthen our workers' and peasants' state in every respect."

NEPSZABADSAG: STRIKES PLUNGE POLAND INTO CHAOS

AU021624 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 81 p 2

["Ferenc Varnai article: "Our Concern and Our Solidarity"]

[Text] The Polish Government's statement published Thursday evening warns: "Efforts by the government to consolidate the situation and lead the country out of the crisis are being frustrated. Chaos and anarchy intermingle in state life, endangering the fate of the fatherland and its citizens. Forces hostile to the socialist system are becoming active."

Concern and solidarity pervade Hungarian public opinion when it hears disquieting reports about this latest, this dangerous intensification of tension in Poland, the instigation of strikes, the organization of a boycotting of legal working days, the obstruction of the operation of factories and mines, the crippling of mass transportation, the illegal occupation of public buildings and seditious campaigns against organs of state power and worksite leaders, violations of the law on a mass scale that gravely harm the fundamental national interests of fraternal Poland and its socialist social order.

While the economic situation is deteriorating rapidly in Poland and increasingly greater difficulties are encountered in providing the population with foodstuffs and fuel, because of the instigation to strikes and refusal to observe working Saturdays, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the renewed party and government leadership, which has undertaken to improve the previous economic and social-political mistakes, to fulfill its program--because the material bases required for it are shrinking and work discipline and a social atmosphere fostering production are worsening. Yet, work is the vital element of society and only industrious productive activity can provide more bread, better clothes and culture of a higher standard, everything that is needed for a better and happier life.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that those who promote creative work serve the true interests of Poland and the Polish people, the Polish workers, peasants and intellectuals, not those who, with a very far-reaching goal indeed--but misjudging the realities--are playing an irresponsible game with the country's fate. The interests of Poland and the Polish people call for all-out production to overcome the problems and satisfy just demands as soon as possible. However, those who organize strikes repeatedly (and arguing that instead of 42.5 there should be 41.5 working hours per week, prevent even working a 41.5-hour week) plunge the country into chaos.

The wish of the masses for order and tranquillity at last is strengthening. That is one of the reasons why, in their interests, the government, with immense patience, declares itself prepared to conduct honest neogitations and search for honest compromises that truly serve the interests of the working people. However, those who base their calculations on chaos, the destruction of Poland, are putting the government under pressure and, on top of it, they play the role of the victim; they accuse the government of failing to negotiate.

Our people are in solidarity with the Polish communists, their party, all true Polish patriots and the Government of the Polish People's Republic; with those who, keeping well in mind the just demands of the working people dissatisfied because of the previous mistakes, are waging a resolute struggle to ensure constitutional order, socialist construction and normal living conditions for the citizens.

We are convinced that this best serves the interests of Polish society and further development of Poland's fruitful relations with its neighbors, the fraternal socialist countries, and that is it in the interests of European and world peace as well.

COMMUNIQUE ON STATE, PARTY VISIT OF PDRY OFFICIAL

LD022134 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 2 Feb 81

["Communique About the Visit of Yemeni PDR Delegation"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 2 Feb (MTI)--At the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic a party and state delegation of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Political Committee and secretary of the CC, paid a visit to Hungary between Jan. 26 and Feb. 2.

'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd Al-Qadir was seen by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Peter Veress, member of the CC and foreign trade minister, had talks with 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir.

During its stay the Yemeni delegation signed workplans of inter-party, cultural and technical-scientific cooperation, as well as a protocol about cooperation between the two foreign ministries.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the many-sided relation of the HSWP and the YSP, and of the Hungarian People's Republic and the PDR of Yemen were developing successfully. The visit of the Yemeni delegation has opened fresh vista to their expansion. The Hungarian side pledged support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the PDR of Yemen, as well as to the efforts of the Yemeni peoples at peaceful unification of their country.

On reviewing international questions the parties confirmed to support a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis whose indispensable conditions are the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967, Jerusalem included, restoration to its rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to found an independent state.

The negotiating parties voiced concern over the developments in the gulf region. They declared to endorse the Soviet Union's proposal to turn the gulf as well as the Indian Ocean regions into a peace zone clear of military bases. It must be guaranteed that the peoples of the region live in peace and dispose freely about their own natural resources.

Both parties spoke highly about the results of the visit of 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, expressing the conviction that it greatly contributed to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties.

The 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir-led party and state delegation left Hungary on Monday.

CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS WITH ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD010554 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The development of Hungarian-Romanian cultural cooperation was discussed in Bucharest by the two countries' mixed commission. The Hungarian delegation was led by Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture; the Romanian delegation was headed by Aurel Duca, vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. The session coordinated the celebrations to be held on the Bartok and Enescu centenaries and decided on the holding of joint commemorations.

HAVASI COMMENTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD010348 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 31 Jan (MTI)--The latest editions of HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, the weekly of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, carry an interview with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, who speaks about the external and internal conditions of fulfilment of the 6th Five-Year Plan of the Hungarian national economy.

Ferenc Havasi explains, among other things, that the 1981-1985 plan is based on unfavorable world economic conditions, on a non-optimum situation. It will be increasingly difficult to import basic and raw materials, energy carriers, primarily from the socialist countries, just as well as to export to Western markets. A situation has developed in which the possibilities of import from the Western countries are almost unlimited but of export to there are very much on the contrary. Trade with the socialist countries is a reversed image of this: Import is limited but the prospects of export are very promising.

Growing discrimination and protectionism in the Western world only add to the difficulties.

Speaking about the availability of credits Mr Havasi said that Hungary enjoys a reputation with Western banks of being a correct and first-class debtor. We must, however, possess due restraint with foreign loans: Here the endurance of the Hungarian economy works as a natural rein.

Ferenc Havasi then discusses the bearing of world political developments on Hungary's economy, pointing out that the plan postulates the continued prevalence of the elements of detente, and even their strengthening at places. It does not reckon with conflicts which would lead to the freezing or even destruction of normal international economic cooperation, trading contacts. On the other hand, it counts very much on a necessary development of the cooperation between the socialist countries, and with that certain economic circles in the capitalist world will consider it of interest to promote tradewith the socialist countries. As to relations with the developing countries: The solvent, oil and raw material-rich countries are putting up ever higher requirements to the commodities, while in the case of poor countries with difficulties of payment it will be hard to establish mutually beneficial trade links.

Ferenc Havasi stresses that more scope should be given to planning work in Hungary in the future. In every area lacking due balance the plan should work the economy towards an optimum state of equilibrium. Not only the ailings concomitant to an external imbalance call for relief but also the problems of a short internal balance whose constituents are employment, budget, purchasing power and commodity base, need effective solution.

Some people find the prescribed pace of growth objectionable, claiming that the latent reserves are greater in Hungary. Ferenc Havasi emphasizes in response that the country does not possess the appropriate production structure to guarantee a faster pace of growth. More dynamic development would entail such a massive import which could not--in view of the existing product pattern--be countervailed with profitable export, and would invariably result in a marked growth of the national economic imbalance. "There is no point of urging a show-growth. We do not need nice figures on the surface and warehouses full with unselling or only unprofitably selling products behind. The only viable road not only for us but also for the more advanced countries is to gradually concentrate on the qualitative aspects of development while maintaining a moderate pace of growth. In due course a change to the better in the product pattern, the increase of the proportionof profitable and efficient production even by international standard, will make it possible to resume a faster development pace", emphasized Ferenc Havasi.

MINISTER SAGHY SPEAKS ON INTERNAL TRADE POLICY

LD030012 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Feb (MTI)--To preserve and, where it is possible, upgrade the level of supplies will be the target of Hungary's home trade policy during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, in harmony with the general tasks of the economy, said Minister of Internal Trade Vilmos Saghy in a national conference of leading home trade officials, Monday.

The home trade turnover went up by 13 to 14 per cent over the past five years, counted at unchanged prices, the minister said. During the past two years the rate of increase was just one per cent yearly. The standard of supply lived up to the plans: Several goods that had been in short supply became available, and a number of new-type durable consumer goods appeared due to the remodelling of the pattern of production. Cooperation between industry and trade improved slower than expected. As far as its volume is concerned, tourism developed to a smaller degree than in the previous quinquennium, but its quality was bettered. The floor space of retail outlets and catering units was expanded by nearly 900,000 sq m -- almost as planned -- and the floor space of warehouses was expanded by 125,000 sq m. The development plans have not been completely realized in Budapest. A slower growth, that marked the previous two years, is to characterize the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85). Population consumption is to go up by about eight, the retail trade turnover by seven per cent. An increasing demand is expected for tourism also because the introduction of the five-day week will expand leisure time by 25 per cent. Taking the favourable experiences of the past two years as a basis, traffic is expected to level off in international tourism. Facilities for tourist accomodation have to be expanded in a complex way.

Since nearly 80 per cent of the goods put on sale are home-produced, improved cooperation between industry and trade is a key question on better supplies. As before, non-rouble imports will be confined to fill the gaps of supply, and care should be taken to maintain the continuous supply ofgoods available for a long time. Goods that can be bought in rouble markets have to be bought there. The minister called on the home trade enterprises to actively take part in the realization of the CMEA's consumer goods target programmes also by putting forward concrete recommendations on cooperation in production.

Pricing should go on taking into consideration the relation of demand and supply. Since further price fluctuations are forecast, wholesale trade should strive to neutralize the smaller ones. The selling price must not be changed if the difference is below two per cent, the minister of internal trade said.

The meeting was also addressed by Jozsel Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He said that in 1981 the distributive sector should continue the work started in the previous year. For that reason the controlling function of the Ministry of Internal Trade should be strengthened parallel with giving greater autonomy to the enterprises. He stressed that efforts should be made to assert an important element of socialist trade: maximum protection of the consumers' interests.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO FRIGYES FUJA

LD022340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The decoration was presented to the minister of foreign affairs by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the Parliament building. Those present included Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. As was reported yesterday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Frigyes Puja.

KANIA CHAIRS CONGRESS COMMISSION MEETING 31 JAN

LD311812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chaired a meeting of the Presidium of the Congress Commission for the ninth party congress. The meeting took place in Warsaw. During the meeting, the theses of the program provisions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were discussed. On 2 February the theses will be the subject of discussions at the Congress Commission.

KANIA, OLZOWSKI ADDRESS CONGRESS COMMISSION 2 FEB

Draft Theses For Congress

LD022116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] A session of the PZPR Congress Commission is being held in Warsaw today. The session is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The program theses for the ninth extraordinary congress of the party are discussed at the session.

The first chapter of the draft program theses deals with the nature and sources of crisis; the second with the party as leader of the people; the third with state reforms, development of socialist democracy, self-government and legality; the fourth chapter deals with the subject of the young generation in socialist Poland. The fifth chapter discusses the problems of economic reform and political, social and economic guidlines; the sixth deals with farming and food sector priorities; and the seventh with culture, education and science.

The commission Presidium has also decided to make, in addition to the program provisions, the economic reform draft a subject of one of the documents for precongress discussion. The 3-year government program for stabilizing the national economy will also be discussed in addition to the report on the state of the economy.

Kania Hits TU 'Transformation'

LD031040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0609 GMT 3 Feb 81

["Extensive excerpts" from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania's concluding speech at the 2 February plenary session of the PZPR Congress Commission in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades! The entire discussion has yielded a great deal of rich material which will form a very good basis for improving the document which has been presented here. The document is in the nature of a thesis. It is time to start work on full program guidelines regarding the party's tasks for developing socialist democracy, strengthening the party's leading role and stabilizing the country's social and economic situation. This work has to be carried on with impetus and a sense of great responsibility. Our program must be at the same time both (?up-to-date) yet realistic, corresponding to the needs of today. There are expectations of such a program. We spoke in the discussion about such a program [words indistinct].

I think there is no need to synthesize what was said in the course of the discussion, to reduce comrades' statements to a common denominator. One can say what was common to all: Everyone stressed that there is a need for a much better, richer program than that which has been outlined. This is in accordance with the demands of all participants in the discussion. There are great expectations of a good program, a program dealing primarily with a way out of our situation, a program creating an outline of the socialist development of Poland in future years and finally, a program of guarantees that we will never again be deciding on guidelines for the next renewal of People's Poland.

This is a very important task. This must be a program of a way out of a difficult economic situation. This is the first demand of our society, of the working class. Everyone without exception, regardless of his degree of political involvement, feels the distress of this situation. We must meet this demand. These are not easy matters. The country's economic situation is worse today than it was 6 months ago as a result of old [word indistinct] and as a result of various difficulties, for instance those linked with the weather--we do discuss the results of agriculture here—as a result of a destabilization of the national economy, a destabilization influenced for instance, by the strikes, which cause losses of hundreds of millions of zloty every day. The one strike in Bielsko is costing, as Comrade Grabski informed me, losses of Z272 million every day in the one viovodship of Bielsko-Biala.

For this reason an integral part of that program which we will take to the congress should be guidelines, outlines, of a stabilization program for the next 3 years. This will be a composite of various measures whose essence should be a restoration of a state of equilibrium in the (?national) economy. This is the most important task--a program whose task should be the protection [word indistinct] of the society's living conditions, because we cannot pledge any improvement here if we want to act responsibly, any great improvement for the whole (?of society). It must be a program for leveling out contrasts, including those contrasts which cause a drop in management efficiency, the excessive cost of every product, of every commodity produced, and low labor productivity. We will restore that equilibrium primarily by the method of equalizing downwards, and hence to the level of those sectors which are (?standing still) or which are falling and having repercussions on the whole national economy.

The large drop in coal extraction is having repercussions for the whole economy--on production results, for it is a matter of power, but also on the situation of the population, just to take the fuel situation, for instance. If the situation in January were to persist, then Poland would have to become an importer of coal. This is the state of affairs. This is, therefore, the direction of that equalization, which no one doubts is essential. An economy which is out of tune means primarily wastefulness and we have such an economy. We want to take measures: This should be clearly outlined in the economic stabilization program: actions which would be a fuller and more effective beginning of equalizing disproportions by the method of equalization upwards, and therefore the method of pulling up those sectors which are at a standstill in their development.

There was talk here, for instance, about agriculture, about the industry which produces for the market and many many other sectors of the economy. This must be a program which not only sets a target but also points out the means which will guarantee the achievement of our goal--the goal of stabilization, of dynamic stabilization, and not on the basis of regression in the national economy.

Restoring a state of equilibrium is the most important foundation for constructing various economic mechanisms. I am thinking here of economic reform. It would, of course, be a mistake, it would be incorrect if we were to assume that the introduction of the reform should be made dependent on establishing an ideal equilibrium. This would be false.

Interest in the congress is great, enormous: This also expresses recognition for the role which our party should fulfill in the entire (?historic) process. The idea is for it to be a program which corresponds to the mood of (?party) people: a program which uses the fruits of that great activeness, of the revival the like of which we have not had in the party in the past 10-year period.

This must succeed. The tone which predominates in those resolutions and various drafts is very useful, for it will participate, along with us, in creating the vigor of our party and it will enrich our (?precongress) program ideas.

However, there is a different dimension to our responsibility. Our responsibility [words indistinct], a historical dimension. This arises from the party's role.

We cannot make mistakes, we should not make mistakes. This goes, above all, for the program of the strategic development of our party, for assessments of situations for constructing the various systems by which the party can function in a new way. Most important of all is to keep in touch with the situation in which the country finds itself. (?I have here in mind the sociopolitical aspects of it). All (?our members) and the public at large should remember, for many years to come, that it was none other than the party that sought the political means of resolving conflicts as the only possible means, and it did so even when conflicts were at their most acute, when it was not easy to evaluate their (?nature). This is an important [word indistinct]. We should confirm the orientation toward a socialist renewal of our life. Its essence consists of developing socialist democracy.

We should emphasize the topicality of all activities serving the cause of reaching an agreement with society, of restoring, or constructing upon enduring foundations, public confidence in the authorities and the party's high position in society. On the other hand, we should produce a realistic assessment of the correlation of social forces, of threats which arise (?in the countryside) and with which we must [words indistinct]. Here it is not permitted to make mistakes. There will be very serious consequences if mistakes are made in this area. Likewise, there will be serious consequences if short cuts are taken in other matters to do with other social phenomena.

In this country we have come face to face with phenomena of anarchy, with the creation of instances of dyarchy, with the transformation of an organization which proclaimed itself to be a trade union into an organization far removed from what was declared in its statutes.

All those whose outlook on [word indistinct] is a positive one have no doubts on one score: The party has shown its will, both in declarations and actions, that it wishes together with the ZSL to support the [word indistinct] in restoring rural self-government. It wishes to pursue an agrarian policy which will make peasants feel good and which will also yield production effects: higher crop yields, quite simply.

Together with the ZSL we have stated as much in our joint program guidelines on agrarian policy: the activities of agricultural circles are becoming ever more vigorous. Traditional types of rural cooperative movements have been restored from the lowest links right up to national congresses. We will create self-government for the peasant, conditions in which he will be given something to govern. This has been stated here before and it is of essential importance. That is why the government decided that the agricultural development fund should be handed over to agricultural circles for their disposal.

We will increasingly expand the practice in which self-government's opinions will be binding on the administration. This is not a completed process. This process is underway. However, no one should entertain any doubts here, for the party and the ZSL are absolutely resolved to make this process irreversible, to ensure that it is ever deeper. This is not just one of our hopes. I am talking of facts here. We enjoy mass support from the farmers, the peasant farmers.

As for what is happening in connection with Rural Solidarity, this boils down to one thing, or, to be more precise, to [word indistinct]: Is the countryside to be a scene of cooperation between the people's authority and peasant farmers or is it to be a scene of political struggle [words indistinct]? This is the essence of this conflict.

A number of problems has been raised here. Our party should be closer to them. Party people, activists, by their style and method of work ought to bear one thing in mind--for this is what we need: Arouse the activeness on the part of the rank-and-file party members and facilitate public activeness. After all, this is the essence of party work: activeness for socialism. Good leadership stimulates it, as opposed to command which has other [words indistinct].

We should stimulate public activeness at every (?level). Our program must be solid, strong--as we say, a Marxist-Leninist program that is, at the same time, a profoundly Polish one, grounded in Polish realities. Let us be concerned about this.

The force of our party (?as a whole) is measured by the influence that its individual members have upon the working class, young people, women, society at large. Hence our party's requirement for every party member to be active not just within his party organization but among people, in public organizations and in trade union organizations. Today this has special importance. The theses treat this topic with indifference. This may be only because each thesis is a summary that has been given more attention in other, fuller materials. As has been stated in the Congress Commission's Presidium, each thesis deserves separate, very extensive treatment. This is one of the most important social problems affecting Poland's contemporary development.

However, this does not mean that we can pass over in silence or reconcile ourselves to the fact that Solidarity, at the behest certainly of not workers but, as they were called from this rostrum today, instigators, maybe certain advisers, maybe certain leaders, is being steered in the direction of an opposition political party, playing with the workers' trust. But, after all, it is a fact. This concerns us enormously.

We are talking here of various problems of the trade union movement. We have talked about the worsening of the situation in various fields over the past few months. However, it has also become worse in such areas as cultural movements in workplaces, as the interest in social problems, conditions of work, workers' safety and health. To whom are we to address these demands? Naturally, to all trade unions. However, those who frequently see social problems as being confined merely to wage demands ought also to take them to heart. There is a great demand among workers for this. We should facilitate these interests.

There is talk here about various extreme attitudes which endanger the contacts and agreements with the trade union movement. It is probably true to say that our party, too, has people who fail to understand what has happened and what has taken place, who fail to understand that there is a new situation and that one must act differently.

However, I too fully share the view that it is impermissible and downright false to make comparisons between those (?mechanisms) which strike at socialism and what, quite simply, boils down to a lack of understanding of the nature of our situation, an inability and, perhaps at times, an unwillingness to establish contact. I will here repeat an old formula: We should never ever run out of patience as far as contacts with Solidarity and all its branches and workers are concerned. On the other hand, we should have enough firmness in exposing opponents. I do not mean those who write about their views somewhere abroad but those who are active in workplaces for, after all, we have quite a few attempts of this kind there, too.

The most important task for party members in all trade unions as well as in Solidarity is to be concerned about the socialist character of their organization. They must be concerned that trade unions are effective defenders of workers' rights and interests so that they do not embark on actions that strike at these interests. This is one thing.

Another thing is this: It seems that the time has now come to clarify our position on the issue of the participation of party members in various strikes. As has been repeatedly emphasized here, a strike--and we do recognize the right to such protest, the workers' right--is a weapon of last resort.

In our conditions it has become [words indistinct]. For a long time we have not had strikes bearing a social character. There are many of them which bear a clearly political character.

Should party members take part in strikes of this kind? Should party discipline be seen to function here not merely due to formal considerations, but due to conscious discipline?

Such strikes deal a blow to the interests of socialist Poland and they deal a blow to workers' interests. As for our work ahead of us, it seems that we should organize our work on an extensive scale. No one organized these backlogs; they are the result of this rate of work in teams. At the Politburo we have repeatedly mentioned this. We must speed up work. There is a proposal to organize a plenary session of our commission as early as the second half of this month, so that the text of the draft party program can be examined. Today we are only examining the theses. We would also like to present, at the same time, a document dealing with the provisions of the program for stabilizing the economy over the next 3 years. It seems that if we organize our work well, this deadline will be a realistic one.

Olszowski on Party Policy

LD022046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1813 GMT 2 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at 2 February session of the PZPR Congress Commission--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Less than 1 and 1/2 months have passed since the Congress Commission was established. This period has been filled by intense work which has resulted in the draft of program theses presented at today's session.

The work on the program theses conducted in the last few weeks coincides with the extensive background of the still difficult and complicated political and socioeconomic situation of the country. All members of our commission are active participants in political life. Therefore, it is natural that our discussions are going on under the pressure of events--both positive factors rich internal party life and socialist renewal, as well as negative factors in the shape of recurring social tensions, phenomena of chaos and anarchy, and the activity of the enemies of the party and the socialist system, which is activity without scruples. The consistent striving of our party and fraternal parties and of all constructive forces of the National Unity Front to achieve the stabilization of life in our country, to overcome the difficulties and to create conditions for pulling our country, particularly its economy, out of the lengthy crisis has met with numerous obstacles resulting from tendencies and actions which threaten the social order.

Political and prestige [prestiz] strikes, and the abuse of the methods of strikes organized on various scales, under various pretexts and names, provoked by advocates of chaos and destruction, deteriorate the social climate and the state of the economy and cause losses which inevitably worsen the meeting of the population's needs. Everybody is familiar with the phenomena of the infringement of laws and rules of social coexistence.

Contrary to the calculations of forces which put their stake on chaos and destruction and which for reasons known to them put their stake on a further deterioration of the domestic situation, our party consistently presents a line of agreement and negotiation as a method of settling controversial issues, a line for both positive solutions in the interest of the country and a determined defense of the integrity of the socialist state, its institutions, constitutional precepts and the position of the working class party.

The recent wave of conflicts and strikes, which were proclaimed without consideration for the principles contained in the statute of the Solidarity union, and in some regions for reasons which have nothing in common with union activity, must profoundly perturb every Pole who wishes his homeland well and who is thinking about his state as something which is our common and superior good. Everybody, the nation and the country, is suffering material losses as a result of strikes and conflicts.

We also suffer moral and political damage caused by supporters of continuous exacerbation and of stepping up tension. Ever wider circles of the community are becoming aware of this danger. It is to them that we appeal in our striving for sensible decisions which must subsequently be jointly translated into practice in a disciplined manner. This demands a struggle against the advocates of chaos and destruction. It demands the political activeness of our party, which shoulders the responsibility for the success of the line mapped out at the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums.

Our commission and its counterparts in the provinces, as well as party organizations and groups throughout the country, confront two targets in the present situation. First, they must take into consideration in their activities what is happening and they must rise to the demands of the present situation; second, they should possess foresight in order to give the prepared projects drive and range and in order to consider prospects not for months but for years, for the entire forthcoming period of our party's activity, the leading force of Poland's socialist development.

Comrades, preparations for the ninth congress have a very broad scope. It is possible to say that in no recent party congresses, especially in the early stage of preparations, has there been so much interest and wide-ranging discussion, such direct bonds between the commission working on the Central Committee's behalf and the party activs and organizations in the country. For its part our commission is doing a great deal to strengthen these bonds. Commission members are attending meetings dealing with preparations for the ninth congress not only in their own but also in many other party organizations. Individual teams ask wide-ranging groups of representatives of party organizations to attend their meetings. This cooperation has shown that the direction our commission's work is taking is in keeping with the mainstream of party discussion. This is inestimably important because the crisis with which we are wrestling had its sources in the breakdown of links between the former party leadership and its primary organizations and the masses.

Therefore, we should do all that we can to rebuild and strengthen these links on the basis of the ideological principles and Leninist precepts of party life. This will restore between the Central Committee and party branches and organizations a climate of mutual trust which is vital if the struggle and political action are to succeed in putting into practice the line of the sixth and seventh plenums.

The draft of theses for the program provisions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is the result of the subcommissions having been given a more general job to do. It is my view that today's discussion should concentrate on issues which represent the content of these theses but also on the structure of the whole, on the arrangement of topics, linkups and proportions on which the coherence of provisions and their correlation with the demands of the situation depends, and on the assessment of the extent to which the proposed subject matter of provisions corresponds to the problems arising from the crisis.

The draft which we have put before the commission confirms the words of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who said that there will be no retreat from the road of socialist renewal.

This document fills the entire area of socialist renewal with the results of collective thinking about the nature of the program. In this connection it also takes into account the intentions of an overwhelming majority of proposals which have arrived at the Congress Commission from all over the country. However, among these proposals there are also those theses which are impossible to accept. I shall cite as an example three of these issues:

First, in some instances views emerge which seek to change the formulation concerning the ideological aspect of our party, its attitude toward tradition and the assessment of the historic process in Poland. We cannot and will not take such a road. Our party has developed and has been shaped as a Marxist-Leninist party. It is obliged to continue to develop the traditions of the revolutionary workers' movement and of the Polish leftwing as a whole.

These are patriotic and internationalistic traditions, democratic and radical-plebeian traditions, as well as national and social liberation traditions. It is precisely for this reason that our approach to assessing the Polish historic process does not contain any sectarian narrowmindedness [sekciarskie zawezenia] but is formed from the position of the working class, of social revolution and socialism.

Thesis No 24 of the draft discussed here today says and I quote: "In order to build a broad front of the forces of reason, good will and responsibility for Poland and to create and strengthen a broad front of constructive social forces, the party must be itself. An unequivocal ideological factor is the fundamental condition of the party's credibility and social prestige, which is an inevitable precept of its leading role." End quote. Let us add here that in order to be itself the party must overcome the tendency toward making changes in fundamental ideological principles and must clearly define its pedigree and character.

The second issue concerns the proposal that the party should renounce in the future its direct interest in the issues of production and economic management. These concepts show that a just demand which demanded a decisive discontinuation of doubling or replacing state administration and economic bodies was mistaken here for an idea of limiting the field of interest of party work to the political, social and ideological-educational sphere alone. This would be contrary to the essence of the party's role and, in this connection, with its responsibility for the country's affairs as a whole. In the present situation it would mean a withdrawal of the party from the front of struggle against the greatest and most acute symptoms of social crisis.

The third issue concerns those proposals which while quite properly calling for fundamentally strengthening democracy inside the party, neglect or even deprecate the issues of unity, cohesion and discipline, and the issue of lower echelons of the party being subordinated to the central authorities decision. It is clear that we shall not emerge from the crisis along this road.

The party should develop democracy in order to reach resolutions which can only be effective when they are put into practice uniformly by united forces. The party elects its officials democratically so that they may run it during their terms in office. Not only the theoretical principles of democratic centralism but also commonsense speaks against the unilateral proposals of some comrades who have forgotten that without centralism democracy is not worth any more than centralism without democracy. Both these elements constitute a single whole and this is the direction we should follow in our preparations for the ninth congress.

Comrades, during last Saturday's session of the Congress Commission Presidium the material put before you was discussed. Its worklike character was emphasized, its merit as a comprehensive effort has raised and its many weaknesses and faults were brought out. The commission Presidium was recommended, and this has been accepted, that more work will be done on it, especially when the achievements of today's plenary session of the commission are taken into account.

What is especially vital is a deeper assessment of the crisis which occurred last summer and a fuller definition of ways of dealing with it. A distinction must be made between the essence of the workers' protest last summer and the current phenomena of anarchy, destruction which threaten the state order. We must have a fuller analysis of the positive and negative phenomena within the party, especially the disorder and disorientation apparent in some party organizations.

We have stressed the need for a more precise definition in our provisions of the problems of agricultural, educational and youth policy. We have raised the need to write a chapter on trade unions and here the resolutions of the eighth Central Committee plenum will prove useful. Members of the commission Presidium have addressed the question of how to avoid losing anything valuable which has been produced in the precongress discussion by, for example, publishing appropriate accounts of its debates.

The commission Presidium paid most attention to those matters which constitute the essence of the theses dealing with the party and its Marxist ideology of Leninist character, and the party capable of action and of performing its historic mission of constructing socialism in Poland. There was also a proposal to go back to the original title of the theses, formulated during the first meeting of the Congress Commission, that is: "Precepts for the program of the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of the leading role of the party in socialist construction and the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation of the country."

The commission Presidium also adopted a decision to the effect that one of the documents for the precongress debate--needless to say in addition to the programmatic precepts, the draft economic reform and the report on the state of the economy--should be the government's 3-year program for the stabilization of the national economy. The main objective of this program is to protect society and to restore economic equilibrium.

This calls for a check on the relentless decline of the national revenue and for achieving its growth. This extremely important task, which is fundamentally important for the economy and the life of the community, is connected with the need to overcome unfavorable trends in the economy. It calls for changing the structure of production, better exploitation of production potential, reducing the consumption of materials, modernizing techniques and technology, and finally gradually normalizing the supply of materials and the energy situation.

Stabilization must mean an increase of agricultural production, both animal and plant production, ensuring at the same time the means necessary for the development of farming. The stabilization program assumes a new approach to investment policy aiming at lowering the level of investment commitments, reducing the freezing of investment outlays, and effectively reducing the amount of nonoperational machines and plant.

The stabilization program envisages also an increase in the production of marketable goods of primary importance, in particular regarding food and its products, with full exploitation of home food reserves. This program is based on gradually achieving external economic equilibrium, increasing exports on the preparation of the ground for the future gradual reduction of national economy debts.

Allow me, comrades, to express the conviction that today's debate will prepare the next phase in the precongress work in the shape of the final drafting of the programmatic precepts for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress for their submission to universal discussion in the party and the community.

PINKOWSKI, JAGIELSKI MEET OTHER TU LEADERS 30 JAN

LD302052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Summary from poor reception] "At 1300 today Premier Jozef Pinkowski met representatives of the Coordinating Commission of the branch trade unions led by Albin Szyszka. They discussed the most important problems concerned with shortening working hours. The commission also presented its views on other topical problems facing the country. Before the meeting we interviewed Eugeniusz Mielnicki, deputy chairman of the commission."

[Begin recording] We expect to resolve the problem of work-free Saturdays in 1981. We expect that in 1982 every third Saturday will be work-free and that in 1983 all Saturdays will be free from work. That is what we shall be discussing. [end recording]

"Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski met representatives of the provisional Cooperation Committee of autonomous trade unions. At the meeting, members of the working group of the committee of autonomous trade unions presented to Deputy Premier Jagielski the most important problems facing their unions, which in recent months have been registered at the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

The discussion centered primarily around the problem of shortening working hours. Minister Stanislaw Ciosek was present. Before the discussions began, we asked member of the working group of the provisional Cooperation Committee of the autonomous trade unions, [name indistinct], for an interview."

[Begin recording] We are presenting our views which have been published in our declarations and they were also partly published by the press. We too will be trying to present our views on work-free Saturdays. We expect the government to publish within 6 months a program for economic stabilization and the basic question of work-free Saturdays should be solved.

We believe that this problem should be solved by the end of 1982. We also believe that we should have a legal right to work-free Saturdays. Thirty-two unions now cooperate with our organization. There are about 500,000 to 600,000 members in all. These are estimates because the registration of members has not yet been completed. We are negotiating with other trade unions which are showing interest and we expect that in the near future our membership will rise to about a million. [end recording]

In the afternoon, talks began between the government delegation led by Premier Josef Pinkowski and representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity led by Lech Walesa. Walesa said: [Begin recording] We shall be discussing urgent problems. We hope for results on work-free Saturdays and farmers rights to form trade unions. These are the causes of the present tensions. If these problems are solved, we shall be able to go on working in calm and order.

There are no general strikes in the country. There are some strikes but these are linked with other problems which await solutions. Otherwise, there are no strikes. [end recordings]

The government delegation includes Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Minister for Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski; minister for contacts with trade unions, Stanislaw Ciosek, and Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia.

The subject of the afternoon talks are, apart from shortening of working hours, problems of Rural Solidarity and Solidarity's access to the mass media.

Government Spokesman on Talks

LD030345 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 3 Feb 81

["Covernment Wants Businesslike Cooperation With Unions"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP)--In connection with yesterday's publication of communiques on the meetings of the government leadership with representatives of the three trade union organizations--the Solidarity union group, the Consultative Commission of the branch unions, and the Committee for Cooperation of the autonomous unions--the government press spokesman made a following statement for PAP:

The participants in the talks discussed issues of cooperation between the government and the trade union movement in solving the existing socio-economic problems. The problem of shortening the worktime came to the fore in the talks. The government and delegates of the three unions agreed on a target norm of shortening the worktime, namely a 40-hour week and an 8-hour work day. The date of introducing the 40-hour week will be agreed on in the talks with the unions to be held this year.

On the average, a 42-hour work week will be finding in Poland in 1981. (?Beginning February) 1, there will be 38 free Saturdays this year, observing the general principle of three Saturdays off and the fourth 8-hour working Saturday. This general principle can be adapted to particular conditions of labour of individual working groups.

Participants in the meeting agreed on the range of information and broadcasts about the Solidarity union group in radio and TV.

The government is of the opinion that there is no need for setting up a separate socio-economic organization of farmers. This can disrupt the farmers's self-government existing already for 120 years.

The debaters examined a number of issues connected with the implementation of the Gdansk. Szczecin and the Jastrzebie accords. The government delegates said that the agreements contain mutual pledges which both sides should honestly meet. Despite the well-known difficulties, the government is doing its best to implement the reached decisions. Unfortunately, only demands are continually made to the government and there are numerous cases in which strikes are staged in a manner incompatible with the statute.

COMMISSION-TU TALKS RESUME IN JELENIA GORA, RZESZOW

LD021642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] PAP has published a report on the talks between the government commissions and representatives of the regional Solidarity bodies.

In the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora talks between the government commission and the joint strike committee composed of representatives of interfactory founding committees and workers committees from Jelenia Gora, Wroclaw, Legnica, Zielona Gora, Lublin and Glogow are continuing after the first point of the demands formulated by Solidarity was initialed on Sunday.

In Rzeszow talks between the government commission and representatives of the strike committee of farmers and the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity demanding the registration of Rural Solidarity and the resolution of numerous problems concerning agriculture and the countryside have been resumed. The representatives of the strike committee have proposed that some of the government commission go to Ustrzyki Dolne in order to settle the matters connected with the protest action of local farmers there. The commission agreed to the proposal.

Further on Rzeszow Talks

LD031150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Talks resumed today at 1100 in the occupied building of the former voivodship trade union council in Rzeszow, between the strike committee and the government commission.

There is further discussion of the demands put forward by the farmers. In the morning, a several-man delegation went from Rzeszow to Ustrzyki Dolny. It comprises, among others, representatives of the government commission and of the Rzeszow strike committee. They will participate in the talks there, scheduled for the afternoon, with representatives of the farmers of Podkarpacze region.

Jelenia Gora Talks

LD022100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A strike alert is still in force throughout Jelenia Gora Voivodship. For the third day running talks have been continuing in the Gencjana Club between a government commission led by Jan Jablonski, deputy minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, and the joint strike committee of Solidarity in lower Silesia. The two sides have gone back to discussing the first two points which deal with the plan for implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and with deciding whether the accusations against a score or so former and present voivodship authorities and enterprise directors are justified.

We have no film from the hall where talks are being held; Solidarity would not allow them. The government commission has put forward for discussion its own version of the protocol for agreement. Representatives of Solidarity gathered at the Gencjana Club have rejected it. On its part, Solidarity has put forward its own stand on the subjects under discussion. Also under discussion are questions involving Solidarity's access to regional mass information media. The debate, which is being broadcast by the closed circuit network of the Gencjana Club, has given rise to much interest. Solidarity representatives have drawn attention to the fact that they want the talks to end and agreement to be reached before 1500 tomorrow, and have said that some Solidarity branches have threatened spontaneous strikes.

Report on 3 Feb Talks

LD031222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Today is the 13th day of the protest action by representatives of factory organizations of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of Jelenia Gora Voivodship who are participating in the plenary meeting of [word indistinct] Gencjana Club.

Talks are in progress with the government commission which arrived on Saturday, led by Deputy Minister Jan Jablonski. Today the topic is personnel matters. Jelenia Gora Solidarity demands the recall of a dozen or so people in managerial posts in the authorities and in the economy. Besides personnel matters, there are still other demands to be discussed. The participants in the protest action are demanding that two recreational buildings be handed over for social purposes: the "Granit" vacation home in Szklarska Poreba and Zameczek in Karpacz, as well as the Ministry of the Interior's sanatorium in [word indistinct]. Much attention is also being given to the legalization and activity of a private farmers' trade union organization and for broader access to the mass media.

Today is also the 7th day of the hunger strike of representatives of the Walbrzych Peasant Solidarity, in the Swidnica Church of St Joseph. Three of the strikers have been unable to continue; they have been taken into the Swidnica hospital. The hunger strike is being continued by eight Walbrzych Rural Solidarity representatives, who are demanding recognition and registration of the Rural Solidarity union.

LODZ SOLIDARITY HANDS PROTEST LEADERSHIP TO KKP

LD021950 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of factory organizations of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of Lodz took place Saturday in the Dom Technika [Technicians' Building]. As a result of the vote taken at the meeting it was decided that the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] of the Lodz Voivodship agrees to the takeover of the protest action leadership by the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. An earlier decision on the sit-in strike scheduled for 3 February became invalid, though strike readiness is being continued until further notice.

A meeting between the political-administrative authorities of Lodz Voivodship and representatives of the industrial branch trade unions began at 1500 today. On the agenda are topical problems and questions pertaining to trade union activity in Lodz and the voivodship. Present at the meeting is our editorial colleague Andrzej (Werut). We hope to receive from him more comprehensive information and pass it on to you before the end of this program.

BIELSKO BIALA STRIKE CONTINUES; TU GROUP ARRIVES

LD021112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The general strike of nearly 120 key enterprises of Bielsko Voivodship is already into its 7th day, mainly in the region of Bielsko-Biala, [words indistinct].

Those not working include the small capacity car factory, the Indukta electrical machines factory, and the Befama cotton machinery factory in Bielsko. Buses in Bielsko-Biala and other towns of the region are still not operating. Also not operating are the state motor transportation buses on the intercity routes. Trains are running normally and the food retail trade [words indistinct] and the health service are working normally.

The losses caused by this stoppage now amount to approximately Z2 billion. In spite of the difficult situation in Bielsko-Biala and other towns in the region calm and order prevail, but the people are clearly tired with the tense situation.

A delegation of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity with Andrzej Gwiazda has arrived in Bielsko-Biala. The delegation began talks with representatives of local Solidarity. The arrival of the government commission is expected. The issue is to define the attitude toward the complaints against the voivodship administrative organs and their representatives. The results of the 30 January session of the provincial People's Council do not satisfy Solidarity and in their opinion they do not correspond with the feelings and opinions of the community.

Strikes Suspended in Some Shops

LD021428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] As we have already reported, representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity have arrived in Bielsko-Biala. They include the Deputy Chairman Andrzej Gwiazda. They have met with members of the Bielsko-Biala's Solidarity Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS].

With the good of the inhabitants of the Bielsko Voivodship in mind, the Solidarity MKS of the Podbeskidy region has decided to suspend the strike today in some shops selling industrial articles, chemical goods and household goods. This does not mean, however, discontinuing the strike action.

In the committee's Bielsko-Biala headquarters the arrival of the government commission is still awaited. The issue is to take a stand on the charges against voivodship administrative bodies and their representatives.

Continuing Tension

LD031118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The state of tension continues to prevail in certain regions of the country. The situation does not change despite continued talks between the government commissions and representatives of the regional branches of Solidarity.

The general strike in Podbeskidy has entered its 8th day. A government commission headed by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Czeslaw Kotela has arrived in Bielsko-Biala. Municipal and intercity transportation are still idle and due to the strike the region's inhabitants are deprived of newspapers and periodicals. The strike has particularly acute effects on rural children who have to walk many kilometers to get to their parish schools. In the opinion of the local Solidarity the prolonged general strike is expressing a lack of confidence in the present representatives of administrative authorities.

Strike readiness in Wroclaw continues. It is being regarded as token support for the registration of Rural Solidarity and the consistent implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Normal work goes on in all factories, work establishments and institutions. Strike readiness continues also in Wroclaw's municipal transportation enterprise. The workforce demands the fulfillment of demands submitted to the municipal authorities.

Walesa Arrives

LD031158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] This morning, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity, Lech Walesa, arrived at the Interfactory Strike Committee, [MKS] for Podbeskidy region. At about 1000 talks began between the government commission and the MKS of NSZZ Solidarity of the Podbeskidy region. So far, we have not managed to get confirmation that Lech Walesa is also taking part in these talks.

SWIDNICA STRIKERS READY FOR 'ULTIMATE SACRIFICE'

LD021720 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Late last night two of the farmers who have been on hunger strike at the St Joseph's Church in Swidnica were taken to the hospital. Another farmer was taken to the intensive care unit today. All three are being carefully cared for by the medical personnel of the first [word indistinct] unit of the Swidnica Hospital. Medical examinations were also carried out today on the remaining farmers who are on a hunger strike. They were diagnosed as suffering from exhaustion and, in some cases, heart problems.

The hunger strikers published another communique this afternoon which reads in part: Only an independent, self-governing trade union of farmers can guarantee our social status and provide legal and economic protection. The Polish peasants are ready to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this stand.

The striking farmers have also sent a letter to the premier and the chairman of the Council of State in which they demand an immediate declaration by the government of its attitude toward the registration of the Rural Solidarity. A press conference has been called by the hunger strikers for 1200 tomorrow. At present the hunger strike is being carried on by eight farmers at the St Joseph's catechism hall in Swidnica.

VARIOUS GROUPS APPEAL FOR NEGOTIATIONS, STRIKES' END

Bydgoszcz Factory Decision

LD301600 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] There are ever more voices demanding that the government make decisive actions in order to reduce social tension. Today's meeting of the factory PZPR committee and the aktiv representing 20 branch party organizations of the radio factory Unitra-Eltra in Bydgoszcz have adopted a decision which reads:

We state that the present disorganization of social life and the increasing economic chaos constitute a threat to the basic interests of the Polish people and to the key reforms for the process of regeneration. The cause of the present situation is the growth of social tension created by controversies around the implementation of social agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and the way of conducting negotiations. We consider that the greatest responsibility for this is borne by the Polish People's Republic Government.

We consider that on this occasion the party's Central Committee Politburo must speedily and unmistakably define its attitude toward key reforms arising from the concluded social agreements and the process of renovation. On this basis the PZPR Central Committee Politburo must request the organs of the state authorities that they immediately, really and credibly begin the implementation of reforms, especially the reform of our economy, the law on trade unions, the law on self-government and the law on censorship.

The Central Party Control Commission must in the nearest future inform the public of the present position as regards the responsibility of the former party leadership and government. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic must instruct the government to begin renegotiations immediately with the trade unions and representatives of all socioprofessional groups of the signed agreements and the creation of one agreement to eliminate various interpretation disputes. If the personnel composition of the government does not guarantee positive results of the negotiations, personnel changes must be made in it to eliminate persons representing conservative tendencies. We believe that all negotiations must be open and that direct radio and television broadcasts and press information must be ensured.

We appeal that all interested parties consider the present capabilities of our economy during the negotiations and define the importance of individual matters. Matters of secondary importance must not overshadow matters of great importance to the whole nation. We appeal to the trade unions to refrain from various strike actions during the negotiations. We appeal to all to reject all ambitious, individual, group and organizational views because the well-being of the people is supreme.

Gdansk Party Aktiv

LD301450 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Appeals, Resolutions, Letters..."--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--The tone and content of the discussions currently taking place in preparation for the Ninth PZPR Congress reflect with particular force the concern at the deepening economic, political and social difficulties and the crisis in implementing the provisions of the "social contract." For example, at a meeting of the workers party aktiv of Gdansk Voivodship, an appeal to the government and trade unions to begin negotiations immediately on the question of a reduction in working hours and on all questions of importance to the life of the country was adopted. The appeal stresses the need for the greatest possible publicity for the course of these negotiations by the mass media and also for the cessation of all kinds of strike action until the talks between the trade unions and the government have been completed. "We, workers at the enterprises in which the August process was born," the appeal reads, "in which the platform of agreements was worked out, consider that the trend toward confrontation on questions which could be the subject of calm and businesslike, though admittedly difficult negotiations, is instilling alarm and mistrust among the public concerning the motives of the sides taking part in the conflict."

The members of the Poznan youth, student and scout organizations address the following words to the citizens of the People's Republic of Poland: "Young people are deeply concerned about the future of the country and the fate of all of us." [Words indistinct] that all political and social forces should recognize that they bear responsibility for the life of Poland. An open letter has been sent to the PZPR Sejm Deputies' Club by Tadeusz Choluj, an eminent public figure. In his opinion, in a situation of persistent tension and the absence of a solution of economic and political questions and stagnation in work, there is an urgent need for the Sejm to take resolute action. "It is the Sejm," writes T. Choluj, "which must immediately assess the situation of the state and society, the work of the government in implementing social contracts and legislative acts in this field, and also the activities of the trade union movement and how they accord with the Constitution and law and order in Poland."

Journalists' 'Open Letter'

LD302224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Open Letter" to the nation issued by the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists in Warsaw on 30 January]

[Text] We feel compelled to offer a public warning about the dangers which are threatening the process of democratic transformation.

It is obvious that this process must take place among various tensions, disputes and conflicts which have to be gradually overcome and removed both by the authorities and the nation. But in a part of the authorities' apparatus there has formed a tendency which leads the political leadership to conflicts with entire classes and social groups. Following the banner of confrontation can lead to catastrophe, not only for the leadership of the party or for a part of the authorities' apparatus, but for the entire country, all of us.

An expression of this dangerous tendency is the regression in the policy towards the mass media. It inevitably leads to another crisis of credibility which prevents mutual communications within the nation and understanding between the authorities and the nation over the running of the country. The manipulation of the mass media contributes to the erosion of the nation's confidence in the authorities and creates new centers of tension.

Confrontation tendencies find their expression in a strong reluctance to participate in consultations and negotiations. Working out compromises appears to representatives of these tendencies to be synonymous with humiliating concessions. This can destroy the seeds of the understanding in which the Polish nation is ready to participate. At the same time, it contributes to consolidating opinions about the hopelessness of reforming the system that arise among the young and impatient, of whom there are many in the new trade union system. Extremism favors extremism and thrives on it.

The reluctance of some of the authorities to participate in talks is sometimes reflected in a corresponding unwillingness on the part of Solidarity activists. Hence the disturbing increase in the tendencies to recreate the past and undertake protest actions. These tendencies also appear in the course of the campaign for a 5-day work week which is centered more on procedural matters than on the merits of the case. We are not disturbed by the fact that the new trade unions express their views on matters which are beyond the range of the normal interests of trade unions. In a situation of political tension every large, mass social organization must behave politically and relate itself to politics. But we appeal to all people linked, or not linked, with Solidarity to show prudence and responsibility in their public utterances so that they will not harm the true interests of the nation.

The ideals of socialism, contrary to the opinions of some--including some of the authorities--are deeply rooted in Poland. We must remember that workers oppose not socialism, but bogus and degenerated socialism. Let the extremists of the two opposing sides beware lest history burden them with responsibility for the tragedy of the Polish nation, which despite all the differences wants to and can reach an understanding.

The Association of Polish Journalists considers it imperative for the Sejm to immediately set up a permanent citizens mediation commission comprised of representatives of the government and of empowered representatives of all the trade unions. The working of the commission, its decisions and views should be made public immediately and without any restrictions.

We warn against attempts to resort to violent solutions. We see continued public negotiations as the only way out of a crisis which could end in catastrophe.

Catholic Social Union

LD022308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The first plenary meeting of the Polish Catholic Social Union [Polski Zwiszek Katolicko Spoleczny] has been held. A 22-member central board was elected. Deputy Janusz Zablocki was elected chairman of the union.

The participants in the meeting sent cables to Pope John Paul II and the primate of Poland and adopted a statement on the present situation in Poland.

The statement expresses deep concern over current developments. The events of the recent few days, the statements reads, have shown once more with full clarity that the creation of appropriate mechanisms of constructive dialogue between the government and trade unions is indispensable. The reconciling of different views cannot be achieved through tension and confrontations, but rather by matter-of-fact talks based on mutual understanding and esteem.

The authors of the statement appealed to the government for more consistent, resolute and immediate implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. They appealed to Solidarity to consider strikes only as means of last resort, since strikes, notwithstanding their often justified reasons, exacerbate destabilization of the country's life. They also noted that they expect the Sejm to adopt a stand soon on the present situation.

SOME SOLIDARITY BRANCHES 'DEEPEN TENSION'

LD031006 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 3 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb (PAP)--Friday's talks between government and Solidarity representatives have created a chance for a favourable atmosphere, in which conflicts can be solved, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today.

Again, the talks have proved that dialogue is always better from the social point of view. It is better to negotiate and debate than to heat social tension.

Leading the country out of the present crisis lies in everyone's interest. It is a platform of understanding, for finding solutions for even the toughest issues and problems.

There is, however, one condition without which dialogue and understanding become difficult: good will and mutual confidence-confidence expressed already by the joint realization of what has been decided together. It is difficult to have such confidence when social emotions and the state of tension is being fanned, wrote the daily, referring to the fact that some Solidarity branches have not stopped activities which deepen tension and are dangerous for dialogue and constructive understanding.

It lies in social interest that Solidarity, a union movement embracing such a considerable number of working people, has become promptly a creative force participating in the process of transformations not only on the basis of negation, but as a force co-creating lasting social and economic values in our society and state, TRYBUNA LUDU wound up.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

LD311546 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP)--Examining the chances of a dialogue in the period of continuing crisis in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes:

The democratic direction of the development of socialism requires new forms of expression for needs and interests, requires an open and free discussion on the theme of ideological values and also a more reflective style of government. What does this governing reflectively mean? First, not approaching people as masses which are unconscious of social obligations [nesoz-natelnyy] and unable to think rationally and which need to be educated. On the contrary, the authorities can and must rely on the thinking of citizens [grazhdanskaya mysl] and on the fact that society is capable of drawing a picture of real Polish socialism.

Second, society should be conscientiously informed not only of decisions that have already been made but also of various variants of the decisions being planned.

Governing rationally means being guided by reason in politics and giving citizens the chance to use their intelligence in order to control authorities. Such a style of leadership and government presupposes politicians and citizens engaging in a dialogue as partners.

JOINT EFFORTS NEEDED TO RESOLVE PAST MISTAKES

LD311944 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 31 Jan 81

["To Settle Most Important Matters"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP)--"There is no other way than agreement and joint effort to come out of the deep depression, than the joint effort to save ourselves, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote in its commentary today.

"If the disputes, tension, strikes, discussions and meetings during worktime continue the situation will continue to deteriorate," the daily remarked pointing out that since the summer of 1980 production in Poland has been falling down every month to record a disastrous 40 percent slump this January.

"The present state of economy has been determined only in some measure by strikes and current low productivity. The underlying principal causes are excessive investment of the previous years, enormous debts and arbitrariness.

"Regardless of the errors, from which hard and severe conclusions must be drawn, the situation we are in is what it is and nobody will help us if we do not help ourselves. There is no other way out: We must jointly save our country. We must urgently settle the most important matters," ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

LE FIGARO: AUTHORITIES, FARMERS HEADING FOR CLASH

LD021427 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Jan-1 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Between Hope and Anxiety"]

[Text] Poles are now divided between hope and anxiety. The negotiations which began yesterday between Prime Minister Pinkowski, Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski and several ministers on the one hand and Solidarity leaders led by Mr Walesa on the other should lead to partial success but will the problems which remain to be resolved not soon lead to yet another confrontation of which extremists on both sides could take advantage?

It appears, in fact, that a compromise over working hours will be achieved and this would certainly improve the atmosphere. It seems that agreement could be reached on an average 42-hour work week, with two free Saturdays in three. Progress could also be achieved with respect to some other problems such as Solidarity's access to the media and the easing of censorship. However, views on the question of acceptance of a free peasant trade union seem to be far apart.

Yet this is now the most important problem. It is true that rural Solidarity members have ended their strike in Rzeszow and sent a delegation to Warsaw in Mr Walesa's company. But a state of unrest has nonetheless continued to prevail in the countryside. At a meeting held in Bydgoszcz all free trade union movements in the countryside (except Rural Solidarity) were able to reach an agreement and merge. As a result, there are now only two organizations of this kind, namely Rural Solidarity and the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Individual Farmers--Solidarity.

Eleven members of the latter organization are continuing with their hunger strike in support of their demand that their trade union be recognized. Yesterday a delegation representing this new movement delivered to State Council Chairman Jablonski a statement which included the following lines: "Until now Polish peasants have been deprived of their right to determine their own future: Their personal dignity has been trampled underfoot and they have been treated as a work tool. Low income, a low standard of living and the lack of machinery and means of production have adversely affected this social group."

Therefore, farmers belonging to Solidarity ask the State Council to intervene on their behalf "in accordance with humanism in the profound meaning of this word and the principles of the socialist system."

Unfortunately, the authorities have so far shown a kind of intransigence which could well lead to a confrontation all the more serious because even though peasants are slow to get going, once they start they are very difficult to stop.

It has again become obvious that the authorities are indeed always one round of talks behind--after unnecessarily creating a conflict over the registration of Solidarity they agreed to it in the end and, following another dispute over working hours, they are now about to agree to a compromise which was an obvious solution right from the beginning. Will they now agree to recognize a free peasant trade union only after having increased social tension over a period of many weeks by unsuccessfully opposing it?

This is the more possible because the authorities have no coherent and dynamic action program but are merely reacting in a more or less edgy manner to events, applying a carrot-and-stick policy. For instance, on the very eve of negotiations the government published a statement which seemed to be a final appeal prior to conscription measures being taken, for example, or even prior to a proclamation of a state of emergency.

It is true that this statement should not be taken too dramatically, first, because it also includes the assurance that the government still wants to reach agreement with free trade unions and continue with its renewal policy.

Second, this document was published for three tactical reasons:

One, to exert pressure on Solidarity prior to negotiations by showing that the authorities are now standing firm and to encourage organizations now on strike to realize the gravity of the situation.

Two, to reassure the Soviets as to the Polish party's determination to stand firm--this can well seem opportune at a time when Moscow press reactions show renewed edginess and is the more necessary because a compromise, even though only partial, with Solidarity is in sight.

Three, to confirm that the authorities are in favor of democratization but against anarchy. This aim is consistent with a belief which has been expressed especially clearly by Mr Olszowski that chaos is now in fact one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the renewal program.

LODZ UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CONTINUE SIT-IN 2 FEB

LD021852 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Students from the Lodz higher schools of learning, the university, the technical university and the Medical Academy continue their sit-in strike. Talks with the government commission which began last week broke up on Saturday afternoon. Another visit of the commission led by Minister Janusz Gorski is expected tomorrow.

Minister To Resume Talks

LD030230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, today will resume his talks with the striking students in Lodz. PAP reports that a considerable part of students' demands go beyond the requirements of university life and bear the characteristics of political demands. It has been announced that Minister Janusz Gorski forwarded to the ministries responsible for higher educational establishments a draft statute of the independent association of students. The draft was sent for the purpose of consultation. It was announced on 16 January and again referred to the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Texhnology 4 days ago after some amendments were introduced by the national founding committee of the new association.

SOLIDARITY TO ATTEND FRENCH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD021050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Tomorrow, in La Rochelle, France, the week-long deliberations of the Congress of Trade Unions of the Democratic Labor Organization [Kongres Zwiazkow Zawodowych Demokratycznej Organizacji Pracy] begin. The topic is development and standardization of organization forms of the trade union movement. Among the 800 delegations from throughout the world invited to the congress, there is a four-man team from the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity led by Chairman of the Szczecin Interfactory Workers' Commission, Mariam Jurczyk. Participation in the congress is the first official appearance by Solidarity in the international forum of trade union organizations.

Besides taking part in the deliberation, the Polish trade unions will acquaint themselves with trade union structure, with the forms and sources of financing [words indistinct] and with the problems of protecting the rights of employees. The congress will meet until 8 February.

PENSIONERS, INVALIDS, LABOR VETERANS HOLD CONFERENCE

LD312108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of labor veterans, invalids, old-age and disabled pensioners from Warsaw and the Warsaw city voivodship took place today. It was organized by the all-Poland Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Veterans.

During the meeting, a representative of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social affairs presented a report on measures taken in preparation for a reform of the old-age and disability pensions system. As we know, initial proposals for changes in the system have been prepared, aimed at guaranteeing old-age and disability pensions in proportions to the increase in wages and the cost of living and at introducing a flexible level of minimum benefits, adapted to the social minimum. The proposed changes have been sent for consideration to all trade unions. Those taking part in the conference passed a resolution in which they demand the rapid drafting of a new pension law.

COMPOSERS UNION RESTORES EXCLUDED MUSICOLOGIST

LD012004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The 21st general meeting of the Union of Polish Composers [ZKP] ended in Warsaw tonight. The meeting adopted resolutions and recommendations defining the role of ZKP in the cultural life of the country. Among other things, it was decided to cancel the 1951 decision of the central board which excluded Roman Palester from the union. Endeavors are to be made to recover for our culture composers and musicologists living abroad who have been discriminated against for nonartistic or nonscientific reasons.

The ZKP leadership was recommended to examine the possibility of establishing cooperation with NSZZ Solidarity. New leaders of the union were elected. Dr Jozef Szatkowski was reelected chairman.

REPORT ON STATUS OF PROFOUND TRADE UNION LAW

LD302132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Sejm commissions for economic plans, budget, finances and legislative work at a joint session today discussed the government's bill on the taxation of additional earnings and some incomes through the imposition of an earnings tax. The draft currently defines the scope and amount of taxation in relation to the budget law for 1980. After the passing of the draft by the Sejm, in the wording proposed by the government, persons liable for this tax would not be further burdened. On the contrary, the amount of income not subject to tax has been increased from Z6,000 to 7,000 per month.

In the course of the discussion of the government bill, the deputies made several amendments.

The question was put at the session: What is the state of preparation of the trade union law? The existence of this law would solve the painful problem of unrest and strikers. As was reported, opinions on the trade union bill have already been collected and will be presented at the meeting of the various teams on 7 February.

MOCZAR WRITES ON PZPR HISTORICAL TRADITIONS, FUTURE

AU301515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Mieczyslaw Moczar, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy: "The Historical Traditions of the Polish Workers Party Versus the Present Times", capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] OUR SOLDIERS PARTICIPATED IN THE ONSLAUGHT ON BERLIN WHICH ENDED IN THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE GREAT LIBERATION WAR OF NATIONS AGAINST HITLERITE FASCISM. THE RESULT OF THAT WAS THAT POLAND HELPED MAKE THE VICTORIOUS POWERS' POLITICAL DECISIONS THAT SETTLED THE SHAPE OF POWTWAR EUROPE. THANKS TO THE USSR'S SUPPORT AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE, WE WERE ABLE TO RECOVER OUR ANCIENT LANDS ALONG THE ODRA, NYSA AND THE BALTIC.

That historic achievement belonged to all our people and the front ranks included magnificent men who fought under the banner of the Polish Workers Party--dedicated, honest, modest men who abided by solidarity in good and bad times, who knew no selfishness and greed and who wholly dedicated themselves to the cause of liberating the nation.

THE PZPR, WHICH IS A DIRECT SUCCESSOR OF THE POLISH WORKERS PARTY, CONTINUES ITS TRADITIONS AND GOALS. PRECISELY TODAY WHEN UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE WORKERS CLASS' PROTEST AGAINST EVIL, DEPRAVATION AND DEVIATION FROM SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES IN MANY SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN WHICH WE ARE UNDERYAKING GREAT MEASURES OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL, WE SHOULD MAKE WIDER USE OF OUR MOVEMENT'S IDEOLOGICAL-MORAL SOURCES AND DRAW ON THEM FOR MORAL AND IDEOLOGICAL STRENGTH. THE BASIC IDEOLOGICAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES THAT INSPIRED THE DIRECTION OF THE POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT'S STRUGGLE HAVE NOT LOST ANY OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND TOPICALITY, DESPITE MUCH LATER ERRORS AND DISTORTIONS. THEY ARE DETERMINED BY THE WORKERS CLASS' GENUINE INTERESTS AND BY THE GOOD OF THE POLISH PEOPLE AND STATE.

THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS IS AHEAD OF US. PRIOR TO THAT GREAT EVENT, THE POLISH COMMUNISTS ARE PURGING THEIR RANKS AND ARE RESOLUTELY FIGHTING FOR SOCIAL LIFE'S SOCIALIST RENEWAL. THE NINTH CONGRESS WILL BE AN EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS BECAUSE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS AND CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN OUR STATE AND IN THE LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE.

A great revolution in the masses' views, thoughts and actions has taken place. The violence of these changes is elementary and can be compared perhaps only to earth tremors.

Of course, we could have avoided such great social shocks because they had been hinted at by political seismographs. However, the hints were ignored and the accumulated contradictions led to a tremendous shock. The large masses of society accept such a development of events and regard it as justified. On the other hand, those who have caused the growth of social protest neither accept nor understand it.

THAT POSES A DILEMMA FOR US: HOW TO VIEW AND APPROACH THE PAST EVENTS AND HOW TO DIRECT OUR FUTURE ACTIVITIES. THIS QUESTION WAS ANSWERED BY THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PARTY PLENUMS WHICH PROCLAIMED THE GENERAL POLICY TO OVERCOME THE RESULTS OF THE SEVERE CRISIS WITH THE HELP OF POLITICAL RESOURCES. THAT POLICY IS PROFOUNDLY CORRECT AND ITS EXPEDIENCY IS BEING CONFIRMED BY THE SWEEPING DISCUSSIONS GOING ON IN FACTORIES, PRESS, RADIO, TV AND ALL SOCIAL COMMUNITIES. COMRADE STANISLAW KANIA, PZPR FIRST SECRETARY, MADE A PENETRATING STATEMENT IN THAT CONNECTION, JUSTIFYING THE ADOPTED POLICY COURSE.

WE SHOULD CONTINUE THOSE DISCUSSIONS, ATTENTIVELY LISTENING TO EVERY VOICE AND EVERY PATRIOTIC STATEMENT AND MAKING PERSEVERING AND ACTIVE EFFORTS TO EXTRICATE THE COUNTRY FROM ITS DIFFICULT SITUATION.

That is why I take the view that in this great historic renewal of our social life--we communists wish to call it that--there is and there can be no place for the opponents of socialism who regard great social movements as areas of prey, seeing in them fields for their destructive activities.

I also take the view that the renewal of cadres must go on. Not just those who, through their thoughtlessness or corruption with power sowed destruction and damage around them, must go. Those, too, who cannot understand the new times and new tasks must change their jobs. This cannot be called punishment. It is a necessary replacement of less useful cadres by better and more useful cadres. The party must see that done, drawing on its best traditions. Following this line, party organizations will straighten themselves out, stand on their feet and regain strength and confidence.

IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL WE APPEAL TO THE REASON OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN THE CONVICTION THAT THEY WANT A PARTY THAT IS WISE, MONOLITHIC AND MORALLY STRONG. SUCH A PARTY IS A MUST FOR THE NATION. OUR FUTURE DEPENDS ABOVE ALL ON THE PARTY.

MOCZAR PATRON OF SILESIAN UPRISING COMMITTEE

LD301458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A civic committee for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian uprising has been formed in Katowice. Mieczyslaw Moczar, president of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Supreme Council and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has accepted patronage over the committee.

JOURNALISTS PRESS FOR ACTION AGAINST CENSORSHIP

LD310020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Extract" from the statement of the third session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists]

[Text] The Council of the Association of Polish Journalists makes it incumbent on all journalists who are deputies in the Sejm to take action on the following two issues both in the relevant Sejm committees and at plenary sessions during question times: The delay in the work on the law concerning censorship and the present censorship procedures.

Both projects [not referring directly to the above two "issues," but not further identified], the social [socjalny] one and the one put forward by the Ministry of Justice, which have been agreed upon to a considerable extent and are based on the Gdansk accords, are almost in total agreement regarding the scope of the intervention of censorship.

Therefore, the deputies in the Sejm who are journalists, realizing that the present practices of this censorship system considerably transgress the framework of both projects should, in the opinion of the Association of Polish Journalists, present a motion for limiting the activities of the Main Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Publishing Houses in order to bring them within the limits of the already agreed projects--the social one and that of the Ministry of Justice. They believe that in accordance with the Gdansk accords, limitation of the action taken under the censorship system can contribute to improving the social climate in the country and to reducing tensions.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Polish Journalists takes it upon itself to submit to deputies who are journalists a set of documents showing the recent interventions of the censorship system contrary both to the accords and to the policy line mapped out by the sixth and the seventh plenary sessions of the Central Committee. In view of the immediate threat to the policy of the social accords, the Council of the association appeals to the deputies who are journalists to launch at once decisive and public action on this issue.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PURGES FORMER MINISTER

LD301454 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--The party is consistently cleansing its ranks from people whose posture did harm to the image of the Polish United Workers' Party. In Krakow, the Party Control Commission is investigating 130 such cases.

About a dozen persons found guilty of deeds violating the party statute have been removed from its ranks. The Supreme Control Chamber and the prosecutor general are investigating their cases. Among those recently removed from the party is former president of Krakow and former minister of building and building materials industry, Edward Barszcz.

NOWY SACZ PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMAN REPLACED

LD312046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] At a meeting of the voivodship People's Council in Nowy Sacz, a plan of socio-economic development and a budget for the region was approved today. During the session, the voivodship People's Council chairman, Henryk Kostecki, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, again submitted this resignation from the post of council chairman. The resignation was accepted. During a previous session in December last year, the council did not accept his resignation. In a secret ballot, the councillors elected Tadeusz Zapiorkowski, a long-term non-party social activist and former Sejm deputy, who is currently director of a branch of the Polish Savings Bank in Nowy Targ, as chairman of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship People's Council.

ZIELONA GORA PZPR FIRST SECRETARY RESIGNS POST

LD021052 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held in Zielona Gora today. It was attended by secretary of the party's Central Committee, Zdzislaw Kurowski. Mieczyslaw Hebda tendered his resignation as first secretary of the voivodship party committee and member of the executive. The plenum accepted the resignation. Comrade Zdzislaw Kurowski, on behalf of the Central Committee, thanked Comrade Hebda for his long party work.

Jerzy Dabrowski was elected first secretary. He was born on 20 May 1941 to a peasant's family. He is an economist and a doctor of political science.

MINERS REPORT TO WORK ON WORK-FREE SATURDAY

LD311320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Our Katowice reporter tells us that out of regard for the needs of our national economy, miners at all hard coal pits voluntarily came to work today. The largest attendance was reported by the Zabrze coal industry amalgamation; the smallest, in Rybnik region. In all, nearly 45 percent of miners turned up for the morning shift.

Our Rzeszow correspondent reports that, apart from industrial enterprises operating continuous processes, work is proceeding today, which is a work-free Saturday, at some enterprises in the southeastern region of the country with workforces which did not work on 10 January. The decision to make up for that Saturday was reached after agreements were reached between management and the Solidarity and industrial branch trade unions.

'ACUTE' SHORTAGE OF COAL IN COUNTRY REPORTED

AU021505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan-1 Feb 81 p 1

[PAP report: "Acute Shortages of Coal in Power Stations and Industry"]

[Text] An exceptionally difficult fuel situation is continuing in industrial enterprises primarily because of the shortage of coal. In keeping with the schedule drawn up in mid-December 1980, our coal mining industry was to produce 14.3 million tons of coal in January, which was about 3 million tons less than in January 1980. However, it was impossible to produce that reduced amount of coal because last month's coal production amounted to merely 13.3 million tons, which is as much as 1 million tons below the plan. The specialists in the main inspectorate of the energy economy believe that such a loss cannot be made good.

Reduced coal production has made it necessary to greatly reduce coal supplies to basic recipients. Compared with the December schedule, it has been necessary to reduce the supplies for power stations by 250,000 tons, to the population by 150,000 tons and to industry by 310,000 tons. Coal export has been reduced by some 50,000 tons.

Power stations, followed by coking plants and industrial enterprises, are most affected by coal shortages. Because of reduced deliveries (only 5 days a week), strocks have been greatly reduced which means that power stations will have to be stopped in case of disturbances in coal transportation.

Polaniec Coal Stocks Low

LD031114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The fuel situation at the Polaniec power station is very difficult. Today the stocks of coal amounted to some 15,000 tons. This is enough for 1 and 1/2 day's operations. If there is no increase in the supplies of coal coming from the Piast and Ziemowit collieries to the power station, which was a capacity of 800 megawatts, it will be necessary to stop [words indistinct].

NEW, ENCOMPASSING FOOD RATIONING PROPOSAL EXPLAINED

LD310210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Following extensive public consultations, another proposal for controlling certain foodstuffs has been drawn up. According to the proposal forwarded to the trade unions, the control system would be all-encompassing.

Only people who earn their living on farms and sell less than Z15,000 worth of produce to the state annually, as well as members of their families, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children and young people under 18 years of age would remain outside the system.

Those who receive full board every day in the barracks would not receive coupons either. The system would not apply to students, although it would affect young people in boarding houses.

Those able to work but shirking it would also be excluded from the coupon system. As far as meat and its byproducts are concerned, those employed in the foodstuffs industry and receiving meat allowances would not qualify for coupons.

The control system will primarily limit quantity. An extensive article by Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services, dealing with the principles of control, will be published by TRYBUNA LUDU today.

Further on Rationing Principles

LD311216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Following a wide-ranging public consultation, another version of principles for rationing certain ranges of foods has been prepared. Rationing would be of a general nature and apply to both the quality and quantity of goods.

The most important changes in the original draft of a rationing system for meat and its byproducts, as well as butter, consists of an increase of 130,000 tons in the total amount of meat available for distribution under the coupons system, increased rations for pregnant women, nursing mothers and young people, an increase by 500 grams in the ration for white-collar workers, nonworking but entitled members of pensioners' families, the introduction of a uniform and slightly increased ration for owners of farms and peasant workers, replacement of coupons entitling holders to obtain a certain value in meat by coupons which specify quantity and quality, exclusion from the system of the rationing of cooked byproducts, delicatessen, tinned meat and vegetables, partly-processed catering foods and byproducts of the so-called second category.

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO MAXIMIZE EXPORT TRAFFIC

LD301936 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Trade between Poland and foreign countries last year was less than expected. A small 3 percent growth in exports and a growth of more than 6 percent in imports were observed but it should be noted that this increase in turnover was achieved only as a result of increases in the prices of goods in foreign currency. Due to a more efficient operation of the foreign trade apparatus, Poland obtained prices which were higher than those planned and, in the same way, revenue from exports increased by Z600 million.

These and other questions linked to the implementation of tasks in the sphere of foreign trade were discussed on 29 January at the board of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. Minister Ryszard Karski emphasized that that the present socioeconomic situation in the country and the state of Poland's balance of payments demand the maximization of export production. This is the only way to achieve necessary levels of raw materials, supplies and market imports. Without the growth--the significant growth--of exports, Poland cannot count on a rapid emergence from its economic difficulties. In line with the export of goods, the export of services, primarily in the sphere of industrial construction, must develop more widely.

Those gathered also discussed the question of adopting appropriate decisions concerning organizational changes which take into account the demands of labor collectives.

INTERPRESS COMMENT ON PROPOSAL FOR TELEVISION-FREE DAY

LD021702 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] To suggest curtailing the broadcasting of television programs for at least 1 day a week, (Poland occupies eighth place in Europe and twelfth in the world in the number of television subscribers), is tantamount to calling for burning witches in a fire, writes the Polish agency INTERPRESS in connection with the latest idea being mooted in Poland of liberating society for at least 4 days a month from the influence of television, something which causes a great deal of argument.

Statistically Poles spend at least 2 hours on weekdays and over 4-6 hours on Sundays and holidays in front of the television set. It is reckoned that the television excites cultural tastes, but in reality the number of people who read books, go to cinemas or theaters does not increase at all.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH YOUNG FARMERS

LD302212 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--The Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica met with the leaders of the provisional national board of the SMW [Sziazek Mlodziezy Wiejskiej] Peasant Youth Union.

The farmers participating in the meeting stressed the need for improving the supply of industrial means of production to agriculture. They also spoke in favour of equal treatment of farms run by young and elder people in the distribution of those means. The young farmers called for a removal of obstacles stemming from the administrative and legal conditions of the functioning of private farms. Participants in the meeting discussed a number of legislative acts under preparation at the Ministry of Agriculture, among them those aimed at improving land economy and the crediting policy. They also discussed issues related to the development of rural self-government.

MINISTRY INVESTIGATES PRIVATE HOUSE BUILDING

LD300935 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The minister of construction and construction materials industry has instructed enterprises subordinated to this ministry not to render services to private individuals building houses or so-called dachas. In addition, all directors in the ministry have b een instructed immediately to acertain the liabilities of private investors for services, labor and mateials. The investigation will conern documentation over the last 5 years. A special commission will be formed at each enterprise. It will include, in addition to leadership and auditing officials, representatives of trade unions and party organizations.

Vacation Home Aid Halted

LD291156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The minister of construction and construction materials industry has promulgated a decision forbidding enterprises subordinated to the ministry rendering services to people constructing vacation homes.

Directors of construction industry amalgamations, amalgamations of construction materials and transportation enterprises have been instructed to check the accounts concerning services, construction work and materials at all enterprises. All offenses will be referred to the courts.

REAGAN, HAIG NEWS CONFERENCES DRAW CRITICISM

LD302118 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Disquieting Voices From Washington"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--By PAP correspondent (?Stanislaw Glabinski).

(?Watchers) of the Washington political scene showed some anxiety over the voices which arose during the second week of office of the new Republican administration. The point at issue is the statement by U.S. leaders concerning East-West relations, detente and the disarmament process.

Both President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig used their first news conferences to voice a number of views which certainly do nothing to build a climate of international dialogue on crucial world issues. They repeated a number of slogans dating back to the election campaign, during which the Republicans came out with a programme of speeding up U.S. armaments, strengthening the NATO, developing U.S. military presence in various parts of the world and attacking Soviet policy.

The U.S. leaders' statements in their second week of office seem to prove that the present administration has neither a crystallized foreign policy nor experience in international relations. At the same time, the present administration is still holding on to a big-power, chauvinistic campaign, blown up by the Republicans during the pre-election period.

It (?is) evident that this sort of campaign will not do as a substitute for a political programme, which the Republicans should work out. It is disturbing, however, that before such a programme is [word indistinct], the continuation of the election period propaganda campaign will make a constructive policy difficult in the future.

BRANCH TU LEADER SZYSZKA MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY

LD302110 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Leader of the Coordinating Committee of branch trade unions Albin Szyszka met today with American Ambassador to Poland Francis J. Meehan to acquaint him with the activity of the branch trade movement in Poland. Stressed was the significance of economic cooperation mutually advantageous for both countries' working peoples.

On the same day Szyszka met Ervin Kristoffersen who represents the largest West German trade union headquarters DGB. Trade union problems were discussed. Outlined were also issues connected with the current situation in the international trade union movement. The DGB representative confirmed the invitation for a visit to be paid to the FRG by a delegation of the Coordinating Committee of branch trade unions.

SOVIET COMMODITY SUPPLIES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

AU0021515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 81 p 1

[PAP report: "Soviet Raw Materials and Goods for Poland"]

[Text] The efficient work in the border station of Chelm-Dorohusk, where large amounts of various commodities are being transloaded under Polish-Soviet trade arrangements, is continuing. Transports of Soviet grains, of which an average of 1,500 tons a day is transloaded in Chelm-Dorohusk, have been arriving for some months now. Aside from grains, each day Polish railroad workers transload about 2,000 tons of timber and 3,000 tons of potassium salt for our agriculture. On the other hand, Polish Zuk trucks are sent off to the Soviet Union.

On 28 January the crew of the Zurawiez-Medyka-Boguszow station received another train with iron concentrates, including this year's millionth ton of Soviet raw materials and commodities. The Soviet consignments include mainly iron ore and concentrates, pig iron, coking coal, metals, oil products, cars, tractors and farm machinery.

COMMUNIQUE ON TANCHEV, BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISIT

AU022005 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU), led by BAU secretary, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, paid a visit to Poland on January 28 and 29 this year, at the invitation of the chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Peasants Party and marshal of the Sejm, Mr Stanislaw Gucwa. In the communique given for publication here it is underlined that the first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr Stanislaw Kania, received Mr Petur Tanchev and had with him friendly talks.

Expressed is the firm and steadfast support of all Bulgarian people to the efforts of the fraternal Polish people led by the Polish United Workers' Party, for further successes in the socialist construction of Poland.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Gucwa discussed the state and prospects of the all-round deepening of cooperation between the two oldest peasants' parties in Europe.

The delgation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union met the Presidium of the chief committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union highly assesses the successes achieved under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party in all spheres of socio-political life in Poland. In this national cause the Polish United Peasants' Party has a worthy place. The Bulgarian Agrarian Union attaches great importance to the consistent peace policy of Poland on the international arena, which plays an important role in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world. It was emphasized during the talks that Poland has been and will remain an inseparable part of the united family of the fraternal socialist countries, that the communists, the working class, the members of the Peasants' Party and the working people of fraternal Poland will succeed in overcoming the difficulties of the current complex situation, in [words indistinct] decisively off the dangerous activity of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements and in ensuring the development of that country along the way of socialism.

It underlined further in the communique that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will never permit the principles of equality and equal security to be violated. At the same time, proceeding from the great and real danger posed by the nuclear potential accumulated in the rowld, they always emphasize that mankind's only sensible alternative is peace. An exceptionally important role to this end plays Poland's initiative of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The two peasants' parties stated that they will persist in their joint efforts and concerted actions to mobilize and activate the world democratic agrarian movement in the struggle for establishing the policy of peace, security, detente and social progress.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU301910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 30, a collaboration agreement between the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives-Centrocoop of Romania and the Union of Consumer Cooperatives-Spolem of Poland for the 1981-1985 period was signed in Warsaw, providing for the development of the economic exchanges, interchange of experience and know-how among other things between the two unions. The agreement was signed by Gheorghe Rosu, chairman of the Centrocoop, and by Franciszek Los, chairman of the Spolem.

CEAUSESCU, MIJATOVIC END TIMISOARA TALKS 2 FEB

AU021951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Feb (AGERPRES)--Talks took place on February 2 at Timisoara between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended:

For Romania, by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Petre Danica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Timis County committee of the RCP; Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, adviser to the RCP general secretary and president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the cabinet of the RCP general secretary and of the president of the republic; Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade; Vasile Sandru, director, the Foreign Ministry; Constantin Bostina, private secretary to the RCP general secretary and to the president of the republic.

For Yugoslavia, by: Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Trifun Nicolic, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest; Aleksandar Sokorac, head of cabinet of the president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Milivoje Maksic, adviser to the president of the collective Presidency of the republic; Traiko Traikovski, director, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Aleksandar Djurovic, general consul of Yugoslavia in Timisoara.

The fresh dialogue between the party and state leaders of Romania and Yugoslavia fits in the tradition of the good-neighbourly relations whose lasting foundations were laid by Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual confidence and understanding, they informed each other of the present preoccupations of the two parties and governments regarding the two countries' socioeconomic development, examined the stage of fulfilment of the summit understandings, and fresh measures for the expansion of the bilateral collaboration. Views were also exchanged on some problems of the international situation.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that the relations between the RCP and LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia develop successfully in all domains, in the spirit of the joint declaration and of the other documents and understandings adopted together in Belgrade, in 1980. The lasting foundation of this evolution is made by the principles corroborated by the practice of the two parties and countries, and by international life, of observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles that are of decisive importance for the continuous strengthening of the bilateral friendship, good neighbourliness, understanding and trust. In this sense, both parties' will was reaffirmed, to amplify and intensify the political dialogue, the collaboration on multiple planes, to promote the collaboration both bilaterally and in the world arena.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Cvijetin Mijatovic analyzed in detail the problems related to the development of the economic collaboration and technico-scientific cooperation, the way of fulfilment of the understandings reached together.

They assessed the activity unfolded by the two countries' governments, economic bodies and organizations which set practical measures for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the volume of goods exchanges envisaged for the 1981-1985 quinquennium. In this context, emphasis was placed on the important volume of goods exchanges planned under the commercial protocol for 1981 and the necessity was stressed for all factors in the two countries to work for its integral fulfilment. It was emphasized on that occasion, too, that the securing of a dynamic, continued and stable development of the economic exchanges between Romania and Yugoslavia demands the undelayed finalization of the cooperation ventures under negotiation in power engineering and raw materials, machine-building, shipbuilding, complex equipment production, electrical engineering and electronics, petro-chemistry and of other collaboration ventures agreed upon during the October 1980 summit meeting.

During the talks, fresh measures were set for stepping up the further development of the relations and economic exchanges between Romania and Yugoslavia, for helping a faster accomplishment of the mutually agreed objectives.

Tackling essential problems of the present international political life, Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic have highlighted--once again--the wish of Romania and Yugoslavia to strengthen their collaboration on an external plane. Reasserted was the resolve of the two countries to take action in the future too, for curbing the tension in the international life, for improving the world political climate, for the resumption and continuation of the course of detente, for solving only by means of peaceful negotiations all the tensions and conflicts existing in various parts of the globe, for a policy grounded on fully equal rights, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs, nonrecourse to force and the threat with force, for securing the sacred, inalienable right each people has to master its destiny, to develop self-dependently, with no outside interference. Also stressed was the will of Romania and Yugoslavia to contribute actively to the positive development of the Madrid conference, to its conclusion in most fruitful results, so that it might give an impetus to the implementation of the commitments made in Helsinki, result in concrete measures regarding the military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, in the development of the economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration as well as in other fields, among the participant states, secure the continuation of the process of engineering security and cooperation on the continent. The sides have also shown that the two countries will militate further for the turning of the Balkans into a zone of multilateral cooperation, understanding and good neighbourliness.

Romania and Yugoslavia declare for the cessation of the arms race, for a stop to be put to the siting and development of new nuclear missiles, and in general, of new weapons in Europe and the world over, for passing to practical, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for the reduction of the military budgets, of the armed forces and armaments.

Within the exchange of opinions highlighted was the special importance of an active participation of the small- and medium-sized countries in the international life. Romania and Yugoslavia attach great importance to the role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle against the policy of strength, against all the forms of domination and oppression, for defending independence and sovereignty, each people's right to decide its own fate. In this context mentioned was the impending New Delhi reunion of the nonaligned foreign ministers. Highlighted was the necessity of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity among the developing countries in the struggle for liquidating underdevelopment, for building a new international economic order.

Reasserted was the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to develop their collaboration with all the communist, socialist and social-democratic parties, with all the progressive forces in the struggle for democratizing the international relations, for the attainment of the ideals of liberty independence, democracy and progress of all the nations, for the triumph of the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation among peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic have expressed satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks.

Departure Ceremony

AU021722 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, gave a luncheon today for Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Stefan Andrei, Petre Danica and other officials, as well as Comrades Stane Dolanc, Josip Vrhovec and the other Yugoslav officials. Also present were the Romanian ambassador to Belgrade and the Yugoslav ambassador to Bucharest. During the luncheon, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic delivered toasts.

After their friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrades Stane Dolanc and Josip Vrhovec left Timisoara this afternoon. At the local train station, where the departure ceremony took place, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic took leave of each other warmly, shook hands at length and exchanged friendly embraces. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also took a cordial leave of the other Yugoslav guests. The departure was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Petre Danica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Timis County party committee, the other officials who attended the Romanian-Yugoslav summit meeting, and representatives of local party and state bodies. Young people and Pioneers respectfully and affectionately presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic and the other guests. The numerous Timisoara inhabitants present at the train station warmly greeted Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic.

This afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also left Timisoara after the Romanian-Yugoslav summit meeting. On his way to the airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was enthusiastically greeted by the town's inhabitants, who cheered for him at length. The same enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed at the airport, where hundreds of Timisoara people ardently chanted the name of the party and its secretary general. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Petre Danica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Timis County party committee, and other representatives of local party and state bodies. A group of soldiers, Patriotic Guards and youth paramilitary detachments presented arms. The Romanian national anthem was played. A group of boys, girls and Pioneers brought Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu flowers.

BEJAN SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH SPAIN, MEETS BUSINESSMEN

AU301911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--The ninth session of the joint Romanian-Spanish Commission on Commercial Exchanges and Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, came to an end in Madrid.

It occasioned the examination of the current stage of economic exchanges and bilateral cooperation in industry and technology, as well as of their development prospects in the period to come, while both parties singled out fresh possibilities of expanding and diversifying the mutually advantageous collaboration.

A protocol on commercial exchanges and economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Romania and Spain was signed at the conclusion of the proceedings, covering the concrete domains of development of the trade and collaboration between the two countries.

The document was signed by Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, for Romania, and Augustin Hidalgo de Quintana, under secretary for foreign trade, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, for Spain.

Talks With Businessmen

AU311915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 31 Jan (AGERPRES)--While in Madrid to attend the proceedings of the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Spanish Commission on Commercial Exchanges and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, met with the representatives of the Spanish economic and business circles.

On that occasion examined were various aspects of the intensification and diversification of economic exchanges, of the development of industrial and technical-scientific cooperation bilaterally and on third markets, as well as other questions of joint interest regarding the expansion of mutual advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

OFFICIALS CELEBRATE NATIONAL BANK ANNIVERSARY

AU311921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 31, during a festive meeting, the National Bank of Romania celebrated 100 years of existence. The festivity was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, executives of Romanian banking institutions, of several ministries and central institutions, working personnel in the financial and banking apparatus.

During the festivity, Vasile Rauta, governor of the National Bank, presented the main moments of the one-hundred-year existence of that bank.

On this anniversary, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a message to the working people of the National Bank. The institution was also awarded the order "the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class.

The message appreciates the active role of the first Romanian banking establishment in the economic development of the country and the progress of the productive forces, in encouraging Romania's exchanges with other countries, in consolidating Romania's economic sovereignty and national independence. Becoming the first financial institution of the people's democratic state, the message goes on, the National Bank has actively contributed to the carrying through of the RCP policy as regards the reconstruction and development of the national economy upon socialist bases, the steady growth of the productive forces, of the goods turnover and international exchanges, the carrying through of the programme of raising the people's living standard.

The message highlights the bigger tasks in the financial, monetary and valuta domains in the current stage of the country's development, expresses the confidence that Romania's National Bank would work for "the radical improvement of its activity, for increasing the role and contribution of the country's finance to the attainment of the targets set by the 12th Congress of the RCP."

BORBA HOPES FOR 'TRANSFORMATION' IN REAGAN VIEWS

AU021326 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Dusica Petkovic commentary: "The World This Week: Turning Back"]

[Text] The first practical steps, moves and views of the new Reagan administration were awaited with understandable interest. The U.S. President's press conference the day before yesterday provided some answers to that interest.

The least that can be said about these answers is that they are discouraging. Reagan placed in doubt some of the agreements achieved and values recognized in the international field so far. He spoke about the other superpower using a vocabulary that is unusual for a politician in such a high position and called for a complete revision of the prepared strategic arms limitation and control treaty with the Soviet Union, known as SALT II. According to him, all that must be "renegotiated" because it does not ensure any "real" nuclear arms limitation.

He put the PLO and the national liberation struggles of Namibia and El Salvador under the same common denominator of "international terrorism."

The largest part of the world has declared itself in favor of the just struggle and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people headed by the PLO as their authentic representative. Even the incomplete Camp David agreement, which however fails to offer any complete and just solutions for the Middle East crisis, has not been able to bypass the Palestinian problem as the key to solving the entire Middle East complex of problems.

Reagan characterized SWAPO, the only legitimate and most widely recognized Namibian liberation movement, and its armed struggle for the liberation of its own country from the South African racists and colonialists as a "terrorist group."

What remains is a hope that these appraisals, which are irrepressibly retrogressive and reminiscent of somewhat already forgotten tones and sounds of the infamous cold war period, might undergo a more positive transformation and gain in flexibility through further American political and practical steps.

POSSIBLE NEW U.S.-USSR DISARMAMENT TALKS SEEN

LD031110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1018 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--Quite unexpectedly yesterday, new U.S. administration officials made it known that, despite the extremely sharp verbal attacks of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig on the Soviet Union, the State Department is making preparations for possible negotiations on nuclear and conventional armament reduction and control. No specific date has been cited in connection with the foreshadowed possibility of opening new negotiations, but it has been noted that preparatory talks to review possibilities for the negotiations could open in two to three months. The negotiations, themselves, would follow, sometime during the summer or even later.

Official Washington has again warned that the negotiations can be renewed only if the Soviet Union, as explicitly specified, takes no action at the international level which would upset the atmosphere in international relations.

Observers here believe that the main aim of Washington's unexpected announcement is somewhat to mitigate the effects of the recent sharply-worded statements of U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig on the account of the Soviet Union.

Democrats in the U.S. Congress have already requested of Reagan to renew negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms with a view to checking the race and reducing financial expenditures.

MIJATOVIC, DOLANC, VRHOVEC RETURN FROM ROMANIA

LD022216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade tonight after a brief, friendly visit to Romania. Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, returned with Cvijetin Mijatovic.

POLITIKA SAYS VIETNAM SPREADING 'MISINFORMATION'

LD010330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--"Yugoslavs left us in the lurch in our struggle against imperialism back in the early sixties when they organized the Belgrade conference, with seventeen non-aligned countries participating, and ignored our views. We know Yugoslavs too well. They do not support us. They were siding with Americans and were against us...."

If the above were not a statement made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Co Thach only a few days ago, only two weeks prior to the non-aligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi where, among other questions, the problem of the Vietnamese intervention in non-aligned Kampuchea is again to be discussed, a not too well informed reader could take the statement as belonging to the period of Cominform propaganda in the fifties, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA notes in a three-column article in which it explains the designs of the present anti-Yugoslav campaign on the part of Vietnam, a campaign pursued prior to the non-aligned meeting in New Delhi.

The above statement of Minister Co Thach, quoted from his interview to the Federal Republic DIE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of January 24 this year, deserves, in terms of its tone and untruths, to be put together with similar attacks against Yugoslavia during the Cominform period, attacks which the international workers' movement has long since condemned and in principle transcended, POLITIKA writes.

For over a year, that is, since the sixth non-aligned summit, to be exact, the Belgrade daily writes, the Vietnamese propaganda and even individual top-ranking representatives have shunned nothing in their effort to spread misinformation about Yugoslavia's policy and even about the period when support to the Vietnamese liberation struggle posed also a specific test of solidarity of all countries in the struggle against foreign aggression.

At the Havana summit, on September 1 and 5, Minister Co Thach and Premier Pham Van Dong, respectively, made statements in which they grossly falsified Yugoslavia's positions and policy on the crisis created by the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. At the time, Co Thach said that at the Belgrade ministerial conference in July 1978 "Yugoslavia and Kampuchea, far from contributing to the solution of the problem in relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, requested that Vietnam withdraw a draft resolution calling on Vietnam and Kampuchea to solve their conflict through negotiations". In a somewhat milder form, the claim was repeated by Premier Pham Van Dong.

Numerous examples of inconsistency in statements of top-ranking Vietnamese representatives on relations with Yugoslavia also help better understand the actual and obviously unprincipled motives of the Vietnamese campaign against Yugoslavia.

Some of the statements greatly differ and are contradictory. Thus, for example, Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, on January 21 this year at a meeting of a mixed-committee in Belgrade, stated: "I must stress the importance of the assistance which the SFRY offered to Vietnam during the struggle against the American aggressor and also the period of our country's reconstruction and development".

POLITIKA devotes much of its article to citing documents and statements to top-ranking Vietnamese representatives, in which Vietnam's recognition to Yugoslavia is stressed. The daily, among other, cites such a statement from the official communique on then Yugoslav Premier Bijedic's visit to Vietnam in October 1975 and a statement of public gratitude to Yugoslavia contained in the official communique on the visit to Belgrade in 1973 of now acting Vietnamese head of state Nguyen Huu Tho.

POLITIKA notes that, on the eve of the New Delhi non-aligned ministerial conference, it is necessary to draw attention to the motives of the present Vietnamese tasteless and slanderous campaign. The campaign, the daily underlines, cannot but offend the feelings of Yugoslavia and all its citizens who (?offer) unreserved support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese for their country's liberation.

The condemnation of all foreign armed interventions is one of the basic, authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment, a policy one of whose founders and active, consistent and uncompromisingly committed members Yugoslavia is. Non-alignment would cease being a lasting stabilizing force in restless and disturbed world affairs the very moment it would start dividing mass military interventions into "good" and "bad", "acceptable" and "unacceptable", POLITIKA writes in conclusion.

MIKULIC MEETS VISITING PDRY PARTY DELEGATION

LD022228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG)--An economic delegation of the PDRY's Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) arrived in our country today at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the Federal Executive Council.

This morning Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received the delegation which is led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee secretary for economic affairs. During a long and friendly conversation the two sides informed each other about the activities of the two parties on the internal plane and exchanged views on current international questions. Both sides expressed their interest in further expansion of cooperation between the LCY and YSP.

DELEGATION VISITS INDIA FOR NONALIGNED SESSION

LD022216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 2 Feb (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation which will take part in the preparatory meeting for the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference arrived in New Delhi today. The delegation comprises Miljan Komatina, ambassador to the United Nations; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dzevad Mujezinovic, head of department for nonaligned countries in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Darko Silovic, deputy premanent representative in the United Nations; and Zoran Lazarevic, a member of the mission in the United Nations.

MACEDONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

AU301118 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 81 p 3

[D. Nikolic and Z. Cerovic report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 26 Jan--For a long time the entire League of Communists of Macedonia has been engaged in creating the organizational and action preconditions for its further ideopolitical preparation and activity. Today, the League of Communists of Macedonia has over 136,000 members and some 4,300 basic party organizations.

Role of the Basic Organization

In an introductory speech at today's session of the Central Committee (chaired by Angel Cemerski) on the topic "The Roles of League of Communist Members in Developing and Implementing the Policy of the League of Communists of Macedonia," Petar Karajanov, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said that since the congress, significant qualitative changes were made in strengthening the activity, initiative, responsibility, self-confidence and mobilizing role of communists among the working people and citizens. In this way significant results in overall social development have been achieved.

According to Karajanov, there are many elements that determine the position and role of members of the League of Communists. The most important point at which the member's role in developing and implementing the policy of the League of Communists is expressed daily is the basic party organization. It is an indisputable fact that, compared with the earlier situation, in most circles the basic party organization with its content and substance of work is making evident efforts to encourage and to engage members to develop the policy and positions of the League of Communists and to implement them in self-managing and social practice. However, in parallel with that, situations also exist in some circles where the ideopolitical activity of the basic party organizations is lagging, not only behind the declared orientations about its place and role, but also behind the overall potential of members in a basic party organization. We usually have such situations where things are apparently in order and where circles hold a monopolistic or privileged social position. In such circles a majority of members do not feel, or more correctly do not want to feel the need for constant ideopolitical involvement that would lead to certain changes that could change his comfort. In such circles self-management is stagnating and old relations are being maintained.

Petar Karajanov particularly stressed that it is indispensable to overcome, on all levels, the view of certain communists that party adherence, loyalty and activity are measured solely by attendance at meetings, participation in discussions or by adopted positions and conclusions. Today, when we are building a social system in which a large number of self-managing organizations exist, the League of Communists as a whole and every one of its members individually has an increased responsibility for social development, for the functioning and promotion of self-management and for strengthening the revolutionary character of the workers class' authority. A member of the League of Communists must realize this obligation daily at his job, at meetings of working people or citizens, in the workers council, delegation and assembly. At these places the communist operates with awareness and ideopolitical direction. However, it still happens that communists, too, make great or small mistakes.

In conclusion, Petar Karajanov said that, seen as a whole, the area in which the role of a member of the League of Communists is realized is very complex and stratified. The image of the communist must now also be the image of an active fighter and revolutionary who is fighting for the development of self-management. The most difficult and the most decisive struggle will certainly have to be fought to overcome one's own egoism, the remnants of accumulated old awareness, resistance to one's own opportunism, fainthearted-ness, fear and restlessness.

KRAGUJEVAC OFFICIALS TO BE EXPELLED FROM PARTY

AU021321 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Summary] "The Kragujevac Communal Committee of the League of Communists has considered the analysis based on discussions in the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Kragujevac of the behavior of some individual officeholders and stated that members have condemned all those who have contributed to leaderism, bureaucratism, decisionmaking with narrow circles, abuse of position and other negative phenomena and have requested energetic measures against such individuals."

Consequently, the committee has unanimously decided to propose to the communal conference of the League of Communists at its session tomorrow that Borislav Petrovic, former president of the communal assembly, and Dragisan Dragojlovic, former president of the communal executive council, be expelled from the League of Communists and to accept the resignation of Ljubisa Damjanovic from his post as president of the Kragujevac Communal Conference of the League of Communists. The committee unanimously adopted the resignation of its secretary Miomir Colic and issued the last reprimand to Petar Rovcanin, vice president of the communal assembly, and reprimands to Radoslav Rankovic and Miroslav Vasiljevic, presidents of the chamber of associated labor and the social-political chamber of the communal assembly, respectively. At the same time, the committee adopted the view that Petar Rovcanin, Radoslav Rankovic and Miroslav Vasiljevic should resign from their positions.

The committee will nominate lawyer Tomislav Jovanovic, director of the Kragujevac hotel and restaurant work organization, as candidate for president of the communal conference and Gordana Boric, director of the Zastava-Impeks basic organization of associated labor, as candidate for secretary of the communal committee of the League of Communists.

SLOVENE COOPERATION WITH MONTENEGRO, KOSOVO VIEWED

AU011854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 81 p 5

[S. Zikic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 26 Jan--A delegation of the Slovene trade unions led by Vinko Hafner, president of the republican council, left for a visit to Montenegro this morning. The delegation will visit Kosovo later. The aim of the visit is to determine specific opportunities for economic cooperation. The Slovene Executive Council contacted the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council earlier, and the two councils agreed that some 24 projects exist in which joint investments are possible.

Past cooperation with Montenegro was rather one-sided. In Titograd alone, 32 Slovene branches made an overall income of 1.5 billion dinars last year. However, some positive examples of cooperation also exist. It has been agreed to build a container factory in Niksic and a factory for producing anodes for electrical welding at Pluzine. The Obod factory of Cetinje reached an agreement with Velenje's Gorenje household appliance factory on uniform production of certain parts for household appliances. The 13 July agricultural combine of Titograd and the Bjelasnica collective of Bijelo Polje have established good cooperation with the Slovin and the Emona collectives of Ljubljana. Fruitful cooperation also exists between Montenegrin and Slovene furniture producers.

The specific features of the Kosovo economy have determined that cooperation between the Slovene and the Kosovo economies will be somewhat different from the economic cooperation between Slovenia and Montenegro.

Businessmen of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia have already reached agreement on constructing several economic projects. Thus, the Prebold textile factory will construct a textile mill in Leposavic which will employ some 200 workers. The Termika collective of Ljubljana is building a plant in Pristina to produce fire protection and sound insulation parts. Last year, the Slovin and the Agrokosovo collectives planted 170 hectares of new vineyards and also agreed on a joint venture setting up new plantations of some 1,100 hectares at Orahovac and Suva Reka.

The Gorenje factory of Velenje and the Djakovica electrical motor factory will construct a new factory in Kosovo which will produce 200,000 electric motors annually. The factory will cost 230 million dinars. The Aero factory of Celje and the Progres printing works of Kosovska Mitrovica will construct a factory to produce photographic paper, and another 26 Slovene organizations want to establish cooperation with Kosovo organizations.

Talks between businessmen of Slovenia and Kosovo on joint ventures for the production of minium and detergents were also held. The Slovene electricity generating industry will finance with 1.074 million dinars the construction of the Kosovo B Thermoelectric powerplant at Obilic and a coal mine at Belacevac with 442.5 million dinars.

RILINDJA REPORTS KOSOVO EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

AU301717 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by S.R.: "Another 9,500 People Enter Employment"]

[Text] Last year 9,500 people found work in our province. It was foreseen that the scale of job entries would increase 5.8 percent, as indeed it did, with the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. An encouraging fact in this important social field is that organization of associated labor showed sufficient interest in 1980 toward apprentices, which is also a wide social goal for the reinvigoration of cadres. As informed by Abdullah Aliu, professional associate in the provincial board of employment 1273 apprentices found work in our province in the first 9 months of 1980, which is 4 percent more than the previous year. Among these, 215 are university cadres, 99 from professional higher schools and 959 of high school level. It is a pleasing fact that the greater number of young apprentices have been accepted into the economy, where there is the greater need for professional cadres (altogether 987), while 286 people found jobs outside the economy. With such ambition for rejuvenating the ranks of workers, our province also enters this year planning jobs for another 10,000 young workers.

NEW SOCIAL COUNCILS CONSTITUTED IN SERBIA

LD301510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The adoption of new systemic legislation of social councils has called for the elaboration and complementing of social councils in the Republic of Serbia and the coordination of their organization and work methods with the goals and tasks set for them. In line with the new republican law, three republican social councils of new composition have been constituted. Radoslav Ratkovic, professor of the political science faculty in Belgrade, was elected president of the Republican Social Council for Questions of the Social System; Dr Borivoje Jovic, was elected president of the Republican Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy and, Radovan Pantovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, president of the Republican Social Council for Relations With Other Countries.

PRAXIS PROFESSOR TADIC ON ANTI-JAVNOST CAMPAIGN

LD021721 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 Jan 81 p 12

[Richard Swartz Belgrade interview with Yugoslav PRAXIS professor Ljubomir Tadic: "Climate Toughening After Tito"]

[Text] The journal PRAXIS is a part of the sixties--its name conjures up associations with the summer school in Korcula, student demonstrations in Belgrade, with the young Marx and the critical Marxism that was exhumed in the sixties from under all the Stalinist clutter and in which the Serbian and Croatian philosophers around PRAXIS played such an important role.

Ernst Bloch, himself one of the sixties' demiurges, considered the Yugoslav journal the most important contemporary international forum for Marxist debate. All this is still quite recent.

But now Bloch is dead and PRAXIS has been suspended since February 1975. After having been treated with some good will initially by the Yugoslav authorities, PRAXIS had by that time revealed itself as too much a thing of the sixties in its criticism of established structures and thinking; all attempts to remold the journal into yet another mouthpiece for official Marxism's unctuous hymns had also failed. Thus PRAXIS was banned on Tito's personal orders.

For safety's sake eight PRAXIS workers were also suspended from their teaching posts at Belgrade University, and now, 6 years later, what seems to be the final vendetta against the "Praxists" in Serbia is now being played out--using a law concocted expressly for this purpose, the already reduced salary which those suspended have been receiving is being withdrawn. The intention is to cut the last ties between the university and the eight. The aim is to force them to look for new jobs, and the authorities have shown themselves willing to help with their own proposals. "But we are not unemployed," said Prof Zaga Golubovic when I spoke to her. "Contrary to the Constitution and without our acceptance they have excluded us from the university. If they did not prevent us we would start teaching again tomorrow. Why should we look for new jobs?"

The showdown with the eight coincides with the authorities' decision to ban the new journal which intellectuals in Serbia want to found--a journal with the working title JAVNOST (roughly, THE PUBLIC) and intended as a forum for debate on political, cultural and moral problems in society, especially in the light of the serious economic crisis, in which Yugoslavia finds itself. Prof Ljubomir Tadic is one of those behind the project and also one of the eight teachers suspended at the university's philosophical faculty. Is there any connection here? Tadic thinks there is an obvious one, and he calls himself a "symbolic figure" in the authorities' attempts to bundle together different critical movements under one and the same heading. But for Tadic the actions against the PRAXIS professors and JAVNOST also mean that the new post-Tito leaders have revealed their colors, that all hopes of a more "liberal" course can be written off, and in reality he is not especially surprised:

"Those people have never gotten themselves noticed other than as lackeys in the great charismatic leader's shadow. Now they are alone on the stage and try to derive their authority from the grave. A tragicomic situation! And they are themselves men without qualities, men who never in their lives have accomplished anything original or anything involving their own powers."

In October Tadic, together with the well-known Serbian writer Dobrica Cosic, sent an appeal to over 400 intellectuals in Yugoslavia to introduce JAVNOST and to ask the recipients to work on the magazine. In December more than 120 replies had reached Belgrade; only four of them were negative. And Tadic thinks that the number of replies is gratifyingly large. It had been expected that more would have refrained from replying as a result of the situation itself, as a result of the fear and caution which the authorities had created through the massive campaign against a journal not a single issue of which had come off the presses.

"The whole of this campaign confirms that we do not have a free press in this country," Ljubomir Tadic said. "The regime does not want a dialogue. It wants to continue its own monologue. It fears any promulgation of ideas which it cannot control and which do not correspond with its own."

In a single chorus the Yugoslav papers describe the nonexistent journal as a platform for Stalinist, elitist and antisocialist views, and it is thus "objectively" a tool for the most reactionary and extremist forces, especially as they appear among Yugoslav exiles. Dobrica Cosic is described as a "nationalist" and Ljubomir Tadic as an "anarcholiberal"; he does not want to comment on such a hodgepodge of accusations but is fully aware that the reference to connections with aboard bode ill. The Yugoslav authorities' fully understandable struggle against terrorist organizations is here linked in vague terms with the struggle against intellectuals in Yugoslavia, people whose knowledge of arms and explosives is confined to their experiences as Partisans under Tito during the German occupation.

And the authorities' campaign in the mass media has been mounted with a clamor which is out of proportion with the lack of social influence which they simultaneously ascribe to their critics. Nevertheless they are not allowed to answer the accusations. While the authorities direct all their mouthpieces against these intellecturals and consciously play them off against the working class, even the tiniest column in the press is closed to them. And this adds to the ghostly and absurd character of a campaign against a journal which no one has ever read.

Instead the basis for the attacks is the declaration, couched in very general terms, which Tadic, Cosic and a few others had composed. But in the hands of the authorities it is used arbitrarily--bits suitable for the campaign are extracted, for example the section which says that JAVNOST would contribute to "...developing opportunities and new alternatives to concepts already in existence." "Alternatives" is here the key word which the authorities home in on. The campaign puts it on the same footing as the prevailing social order in Yugoslavia before the break with Moscow in the summer of 1948--that is, the Stalinist order which according to doctrine is the very negation of the Yugoslav self-managing system.

The door seems so definitely closed to JAVNOST inasmuch as the rear-guard action against its predecessor PRAXIS obviously strikes the Serbian authorities as a pressing task despite the fact that the PRAXIS professors in Zagreb are able to publish and continue to teach in the Croatian capital. Are they not despondent after so many years? Are they not prepared to accept out of pure exhaustion the employment at an obscure institute which the authorities have offered?

But Ljubomir Tadic is not prepared to give up.

"Such a post is one of the authorities' attempts to get rid of us, to bury us in oblivion. We would not have contact with the students there, either. You must not forget that this fight is about much more for me and the others than simply our ability to earn a living. It is about principles. To now accept what the authorities in their charity want to give us would be to deny the struggle we have fought for years. It would be a capitulation when we are involved in a struggle which in the final analysis is about the freedom of science."

Back in Vienna, only a short time after the interview with Tadic, I received the news from Belgrade that the suspended teachers have been finally dismissed from the university "in accordance with the Yugoslav Federal Republic of Serbia's law on high schools."

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO STRASSBOURG--Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--An SFRY Assembly delegation left for an official visit to Strassbourg to repay a visit to the European parliament. The delegation is led by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and includes Svetislav Popovic and Jelka Zagar. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 81 p 8 AU]